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THE DEFENCES OF ENGLAND.

(From our English Correspondent.)

It is unfortunate that the unanimity which exists in England in the wish for army reform does not extend to the manner of applying the reform. All men agree there must be a change, but the greatest possible divergence of opinion exists, both as to the nature of the change and as to the manner in which it is to be brought about. The past month has been remarkable for the extraordinary number of pamphlets on army organization which have seen the light. The magazines, too, teem with similar literature. Men of all classes and of every profession seem suddenly to have made army reform their special study. Not only retired officers, but reverend parsons, lawyers, scholars, and sportsmen, have rushed into print for the enlightenment of their fellows, and to the great benefit of publishers and trunk-makers. If anything can be more curious than the number of these pamphlets and articles, and the various sources whence they originate, it is the very diverse views entertained by the writers. That which one pamphleteer passes over as an unimportant detail, is made the chief point on which another bases his strongest arguments. What one writer looks upon as a trifling accessory, appears as the keystone of another's system. I have read most of them—for duty's sake, certainly not for pleasure—and, without going into an examination of any particular pamphlet, I may say that generally speaking, and putting aside the particular and private idiosyncrasy of each writer, the opinions expressed in them all favor one of three plans. As these plans seem also to find favor in society and in places where men meet, they are worth mentioning. One section of the public, perhaps the largest and most influential, desire something like the Prussian system modified to suit English customs; another section will be satisfied by minor reforms of the present means of defence; while the third wishes to see every schoolboy drilled, and every man capable of bearing arms enrolled, after the Swiss system.

Mr. Cardwell's plan fairly represents the second plan; all he asks for is the abolition of purchase and the curtailment of the patronage of lord lieutenants of counties; the gradual formation of an army of reserves by the aid of short enlistments, with the condition of after service in the reserve; an improved system of drill for the militia and volunteers, and more stringent disciplinary regulations for the latter. This, with an increased proportion of field guns, is a fair résumé of Mr. Cardwell's bill. In fact, with the exception of the abolition of an old abuse, Mr. Cardwell's plan seems to point at the alterations which should be made, rather than propose to make them. It is a feeler put out to test the country's earnestness; a mere straw to indicate the wind's direction; a tentative effort, which may be the foundation of real reform. Without the abolition of purchase clause, the bill would have sunk and been heard of no more after the first night's debate. But the proposed abolition of purchase was the bladder which kept it afloat, and riveted the attention of men who otherwise would not have given it a second thought. In Parliament the battle was fought over that clause only, the others being scarcely discussed. At first the bill gained general attention, and was, also generally well thought of. But the first impression has passed away, and people ask for more. The liberal press feebly applauds the measure, as in duty bound to their party in power; and that section of the public which hates change merely because it is change, considers that the bill meets all the necessities of the times. But the country is not satisfied.

It is difficult to understand how it could be satisfied, considering the really utterly defenceless state of the capital and the line of coast, and the pitifully incomplete state of every branch and department of the supply and control services.

Where the money goes it is impossible to say. One shrinks from spreading reckless accusations where they cannot be specifically substantiated. Yet the question remains unanswered, where do the enormous sums yearly voted for military purposes go to? to what uses are they put? what is there to show for them? What is so aggravating is that the yearly estimate for military expenditure exceeds that of any nation on the globe, and with the exception of three or four of the smaller States of Europe, there is not one which is not in every respect better prepared for immediate hostilities. England has

an unlimited supply of money, and can always buy somewhere such things as she stands in need of, and thus often gets out of scrapes by taxing everybody's already over-taxed pocket. But when one sees the number of men Belgium can throw on her frontier at three weeks' notice, when we read of the number of guns and artillery horses belonging to the Swiss army, when we see the magnificent armies sent out by Prussia, we are driven to exasperation at the thought that in the one case what we admire is done for an eighth the amount spent for the same purpose in England, in the other case for the twentieth, and in the other for the half. There is not a first or second-class European State whose frontier is not artificially ten times more strongly defended than are England's shores. But for the streak of silver sea, England would be practically open to attack from every quarter and by every knight errant at the head of a hundred men. The navy of course is a great defence; the sea, too, makes England difficult of attack; but then it is not with the money voted for military uses that the navy has been built, and though we may subsidize other nations, the sea is not to be bribed. So that neither of the two means of defence named is indebted to "military money" for their efficiency. Where then does the money go? The world knows England has no powder, whether wet or dry. She has no army—scarcely an army corps. Instead of four or five guns per thousand of her paper soldiers, she has perhaps two per thousand, if so many. Instead of breech-loaders, the militia has muzzle-loading rifles. Two thirds of the volunteers are similarly badly armed. Stores of all kinds are wanting, and such as are to be obtained are old and of obsolete pattern or description. Then, look at the coast; look at London. For miles and miles the former is practically defenceless; the latter is altogether so.

It would be useless to enumerate the many places on the southern coast which are not only undefended, but offer facilities for a hostile descent as well as favorable positions for intrenchment. And the so-called defences are in many instances crumbling martello towers, on each of which is mounted a muzzle-loading gun of very ancient pattern and doubtful soundness. Many millions of pounds have been spent within the last fifteen years in the so-called "coast defences." But notwithstanding this expenditure in every part of the coast which is not naturally defended by high cliffs, marshes, canals, or railway embankments, an enterprising enemy who had avoided the channel fleet could readily make a descent. Yet the coast is termed the second or middle line of defence, the navy being the first and the army the third and last. At that part of the coast which is nearest London, viz., Brighton, the possibilities for a hostile descent are greater than almost anywhere; and between Brighton and London there is not a hill, river, or even canal, to be used in the way of defence.

The great error people fall into is that of thinking that, if the army is nearly efficient and the navy in a similar condition, therefore the two combined make up one good whole and render England secure. Many persons entertain that false opinion, and are therefore content to see things continue as they are; whereas, if they too joined in the popular outcry, the desired end might be attained. It is scarcely necessary to show how false the argument is. A fleet which is nearly but not quite sufficient for the task assigned to it in the present instance, and an army similarly situated, are very far, when taken together, from being a sufficient defence, for the evident reason that they cannot act together, but must be taken in succession. If the fleet is overmatched and cannot keep the seas free of enemies, the army certainly cannot assist it, and it is only when this happens that the defensive army comes into play. Now it is more than doubtful whether the English fleet could continuously for any given time keep the coast clear of any invading squadron. Storms might disperse it; fogs might assist the enemy, even if he were too weak to try the issue of cannon balls. But, supposing France were allied to either America, Austria, or even Italy, it is pretty certain the English fleet would have its work cut out in fighting the allied ships, without being able to spare a single vessel to watch the invading flotilla.

The *British Quarterly* very lately expressed the opinion that within the past ten years France could have put a larger number of ironclads in the Channel than England could oppose to them, and that, had a war broken out between the two nations at that time, the English fleet might have been overmatched. It is therefore acknowledged that the first line, or the fleet, might be either evaded or perhaps defeated.

I have stated the condition in which is the second line, or the coast; the country, therefore, would have to depend for its safety and possible future independence on the third line of defence, or the army. The world knows its value at the present moment. It is no wonder under these circumstances that there should be a popular outcry in favor of an efficient third line of defence—in other words, a numerous and well-equipped army, with plentiful reserves to fill up vacancies by death or disease. But the trifling reforms which might have satisfied Englishmen a few months ago will no longer do so. A few thousand men added to the army, the abolition of this and the creation of that, will no longer satisfy the people. The change must be a radical one, and not in one particular only, but in all. Not only must the army be increased, but a proper reserve must be immediately formed, and a proper homogeneity established between the line, the militia, and the volunteers, so that one force may be the complement of the other and each necessary to the other two. Then the navy must be increased, the coast placed in a sufficiently safe state, and London itself must be either fortified, or at the least have certain sites adapted for the immediate and ready reception of a powerful artillery.

The objections to any system of fortification of London are manifold and patent. The most serious perhaps would be its extraordinary expense. After the experience gained by the siege of Paris, no engineer probably would think either of defending the capital by a regular enceinte, or by works placed so near the populous quarters as they were in France. But London is so vast that if forts are to be erected at a sufficient distance to protect every suburb of the capital calling itself part of London itself, and which in fact is part of London, the circle of forts or batteries would extend to a circumference nearer seventy miles than sixty. How difficult it would be to guard so extensive a line of works, without giving the enemy any opportunity of creeping in between different batteries! Then the expense would be little short of fabulous. Not only would it be necessary to buy up sufficient ground for the erection of batteries, magazines, ditches, rifle-pits, and similar works, but clearance rights over an immense zone outside these works must be paid for, to prevent the erection within it of any obstruction or building likely to interfere with the fire of the defence or give shelter to the enemy.

Nevertheless, the fall of the capital means the fall of Woolwich, of Enfield, and of Waltham; the first being the only gun and gun-carriage manufactory, and the only place in which ammunition, whether for guns or rifles, can be prepared; the second is the one single manufactory of small arms in the kingdom, and Waltham the only powder mill.

Some means, therefore must, necessarily be found of securing the practical safety of these places; and as that can only be done by defending the capital, it follows that London must in some way or other be fortified. The most widely different schemes are proposed. To briefly mention one-half of them would fill a column. I have said enough to explain the thoroughly unsatisfactory state in which England at the present moment finds herself to repel any foreign invasion. The fleet is really the only power which can at all be relied on; and putting aside the possibility of its being defeated, a contingency many Englishmen wilfully ignore, it is certainly not impossible to name probable contingencies under which the fleet would be either useless or evaded by the enemy. It is astonishing that panics have not been more frequent. However safe England may have been under the old conditions of fighting, with modern improvements she is far from unassailable. This truth, thank God, is being gradually recognized. Stately quarterlies even do not disdain to build up possibilities under which a force of 100,000 men, whether Prussian or French might be found disputing a landing some fine morning. I have not mentioned the obvious weak point in England's armor—Ireland—it being so very palpable. I may say, however, that there is not on all the Irish coast a single fort or fortified harbor capable of standing against a single modern ironclad, let alone a dozen. Cork harbor, I believe, has lately been surveyed for purposes of defence, and a few batteries erected; but nothing beyond the most elementary defence is yet prepared.

Can it be wondered that there should be a longing for better protection from such ills as our neighbors have been visited by? Is it astonishing that so many persons should be asking each other, the press, and everybody else what has become of all the millions voted to place the country in absolute safety? Many have just awakened

from a pleasant dream to find themselves confronted by the ugliest of realities. For my part, although a Liberal and what is in England termed a radical at heart, I would gladly welcome back the Tories to office, as I believe they would at once act in the right way, and not talk, as do the so-called Liberals now in office. I would gladly see a military dictator take up the reins, and the stricter and sterner his government the better would I be pleased, if, as is probable, he would turn his attention to England's present needs. And I am sure many think with me.

G. B.

THE ARMY.

A VERY exciting and closely contested game of base ball came off April 12, at the garrison grounds, Charleston, S. C., between the rival clubs of Companies D and I, Eighteenth Infantry, stationed there. A large number of spectators were present, and the game was witnessed with the deepest interest throughout. The following is the score by innings—runs:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	Total.
Company D..	4	3	9	0	1	3	6	5	3	34
Company I..	7	3	5	2	7	4	2	4	6	40

Umpire, Captain B. B. Keeler, Eighteenth Infantry.
Scorer, Captain A. L. Morris, Eighteenth Infantry.

Time of game, three hours.

COMPANY K, First Cavalry, was ordered April 6 to proceed without delay to Camp Halleck, Nevada, and relieve Company I, Third Cavalry, now at that post. The detachment of Company I, Third Cavalry, for Lieutenant Wheeler's expedition, having been fully provided with horses and equipments, the remaining horses and other public property, except horse equipments in possession of that company, will, in accordance with Special Orders No. 59, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, April 6, be turned over to the commanding officer of Company K, First Cavalry. Company I, Third Cavalry, will then proceed by rail to San Francisco, California, and thence by steamer to Drum Barracks, California, and report to the commanding officer Department of Arizona for further orders. One lieutenant of Company I, Third Cavalry, will be left at Camp Halleck, in command of the detachment for Lieutenant Wheeler's expedition, until relieved by Lieutenant Wheeler, when he will join his proper station.

By orders from headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minnesota, April 3, 1871, the abandonment of the military stations at Whetstone, Lower Brulé, Crow Creek, Cheyenne, and Grand River Agencies is ordered, and will be carried into effect so soon as the necessary disposition of the public property and stores thereat can be made and transportation provided for the removal of their respective garrisons; when the companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, composing the garrisons of Whetstone, Lower Brulé, and Crow Creek Agencies, will proceed to and take post at Fort Sully; the four companies of the Seventeenth Infantry, from Cheyenne and Grand River Agencies, will proceed to and take post at Fort Buford, relieving the three companies of the Seventh Infantry now garrisoning that post. The major of the Seventeenth will command the movement of the battalion as far as Fort Stevenson, where he will relieve the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment in command of that post. The lieutenant-colonel will then assume command of the battalion, and proceed with it and take command of Fort Buford. Upon being relieved by the Seventeenth, the battalion of the Seventh at Fort Buford will proceed, under command of the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, by river to Fort Benton, and thence by land to Fort Shaw, M. T., the regimental headquarters, where the companies composing it will receive orders assigning them to posts in Montana. The following movements, transfers, and assignments of medical officers and hospital stewards are to take effect on the abandonment of the above military stations: Acting Assistant Surgeon J. C. Byrnes, U. S. Army, from Lower Brulé to Fort Randall. Acting Assistant Surgeon F. A. Davis, U. S. Army, from Cheyenne to accompany the troops to and take post at Fort Buford. Acting Assistant Surgeon C. E. McChesney, U. S. Army, on being relieved by Acting Assistant Surgeon Davis, to proceed to and take post at Fort Stevenson. Acting Assistant Surgeon Wm. Barbour, U. S. Army, to accompany the troops from Grand River to Fort Buford, and thence to accompany the battalion of the Seventh Infantry to Fort Benton, where he will take post, relieving Surgeon P. C. Davis, U. S. Army, who will accompany the battalion of the Seventh from that post to Fort Shaw, where he will report for duty as post surgeon. Acting Assistant Surgeon G. N. Hopkins, U. S. Army, to accompany the troops from Whetstone to Fort Sully, whence he will at once proceed to join and accompany the battalion of the Seventeenth to Fort Buford. Thence he will ac-

company the battalion of the Seventh to Fort Shaw, where he will report to the commanding officer for duty. Hospital Steward Edmond Walsh, U. S. Army, at Whetstone, will proceed to Fort Pembina and report to the commanding officer for duty. Hospital Steward Charles Primbs, U. S. Army, at Crow Creek, will accompany the troops to Fort Sully. Thence he will proceed at once to join and accompany the battalion of the Seventeenth to Fort Buford, whence he will accompany the battalion of the Seventh to Fort Shaw, from which post he will proceed to Fort Ellis and report to the commanding officer for duty. Hospital Steward James D. Sadler, U. S. Army, at Grand River, will proceed to Fort Randall and report to the commanding officer for duty.

THE following is the report of the relative standing of the lieutenants of the class of 1871, at the Artillery School, U. S. Army, Colonel W. F. Barry, commanding, as determined by the staff of the school at the annual examination, April, 1871:

NAMES.	Practical Course.	Ordnance and Gunnery.	Engineering.	Military History, and Art of War.	Military and International Law.	General Merit.
1st Lieut. G. F. Barstow, 3d Art'y, bvt. maj.	4	1	1	2	2	1
2d Lieut. J. M. Califf, 3d Art'y.	5	2	3	1	3	2
1st Lieut. J. C. Breckinridge, 2d Art'y, bvt. maj.	5	4	4	3	1	3
1st Lieut. J. W. MacMurray, 1st Art'y, bvt. maj.	8	2	2	4	4	4
2d Lieut. C. W. Hobbs, 3d Art'y, bvt. captain.	1	5	5	5	5	5
2d Lieut. S. W. Taylor, 4th Art'y.	6	6	6	7	6	6
2d Lieut. W. P. Van Ness, 1st Art'y.	3	10	10	10	11	7
2d Lieut. W. Stanton, 2d Art'y.	12	9	7	8	8	8
2d Lieut. G. E. Sage, 5th Art'y.	14	8	9	6	7	9
2d Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, 5th Art'y.	13	7	8	11	10	10
1st Lieut. J. R. Kelley, 3d Art'y, bvt. maj.	9	12	11	12	13	11
2d Lieut. N. Wolfe, 2d Art'y.	16	13	15	9	5	12
1st Lieut. W. F. Stewart, 4th Art'y.	11	11	12	15	12	13
1st Lieut. G. V. Weir, 5th Art'y, bvt. cap.	7	15	14	13	14	14
2d Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art'y.	10	14	13	14	15	15
1st Lieut. W. E. Van Reed, 5th Art'y, bvt. captain.	15	def.	def.	16	def.	def.

The following is the report of the order of merit by marks in the practical course, during the months of May, June, and July, the maximum being 165: Lieutenants Hobbs, 164.3; Breckinridge, 162.8; Califf, 162.5; Barstow, 161.8; Van Ness, 161.6; Kelly, 160.3; McMurray, 157.8; Patterson, 156.9; Weir, 154.0; Stanton, 151.5; Taylor, 151.3; Stewart, 149.2; Sage, 147.3; Sawyer, 146.8; Wolfe, 124.5; Van Reed, 114.3.

GENERAL ORDERS—SERIES OF 1871.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 8, 1870.

General Orders No. 27.

THE following decision of the Secretary of War, relative to the responsibility of officers for public property, and the action of boards of survey, is published for the information of the Army:

"An officer who turns over stores to another for transportation in the best condition in which it is possible for him to put said stores, is relieved from any further responsibility concerning them by the receipt of the officer to whom they are intrusted for transportation. Should the officer to whom the stores are consigned discover in them damage or deficiency, such as described by the General Regulations, he will apply for a board of survey, whose members shall be sworn to an impartial discharge of their duty, and before which all concerned shall be heard in person or by letter. The board shall ascertain and determine the amount or condition of stores actually delivered to the receiving officer, who shall receipt to the officer intrusted with their transportation for the amount and quality so determined. The latter officer shall be held responsible for all damage or deficiency, unless relieved therefrom by the report of the board of survey, duly approved by the reviewing authority."

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 4, 1871.

General Orders No. 37.

IN view of the changes in the clothing allowance of enlisted men of the Army, published in General Orders No. 9, February 8, 1871, General Orders No. 4, January 17, 1871, is revoked, and the following substituted:

The accompanying table of the price of clothing and equipment for the Army of the United States, with the allowance to each soldier for clothing in kind during each year of his enlistment, and the money allowance therefor for each month and year, is approved and published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

It will take effect on the 1st of April, 1871, after which date, and until further orders, enlisted men will be charged or credited, on each muster-roll, with the balances that may be due from or to them on account of clothing at the date of muster; which balances shall be included by the paymaster in computing the amounts due the soldier on said rolls.

Leather stocks will be dispensed with.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

(The statement of the prices of clothing which accom-

panies this is the same as the one published with General Order No. 4, published in the JOURNAL of February 11, p. 410, with the leather stocks omitted and the following added, "Great coats lined with blanket, \$6.44; mittens, wool, pairs of, 22 cents." The table of prices at which camp or garrison equipage will be charged in cases of loss or damage remains the same. The table of allowance of clothing remains the same, with the omission of leather stock and the addition of two woollen blankets the first year, and one the third year, a total of three for the five years of enlistment. We omit these tables therefore, and publish only the following in connection with this order.—ED. JOURNAL.]

TABLE SPECIFYING THE MONEY ALLOWANCE FOR CLOTHING TO ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

	NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.										FIRST SERGEANT.				SERGEANT.				CORPORAL.				MUSICIANS.				ARTIFICERS & PRIVATES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	CHIEF MUSICIANS.										Cavalry.	Light Artillery.	Artillery and Infantry.	Hospital Steward.	Ordnance Sergeant.	Cavalry.	Light Artillery.	Artillery and Infantry.	Engineers.	Cavalry.	Light Artillery.	Artillery and Infantry.	Engineers.	Cavalry.	Light Artillery.	Artillery and Infantry.	Ordnance.	Cavalry.	Light Artillery.	Artillery and Infantry.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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year....	\$4.18	\$4.23	\$4.06	\$4.22	\$4.32	\$4.12	\$4.06	\$4.07	\$4.10	\$4.09	\$4.20	\$4.20	\$4.20	\$4.01	\$4.08	\$4.18	\$4.09	\$4.06	\$4.16	\$4.29	\$4.03	\$4.02	\$4.18	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$4.98	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WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15, 1871.

Orders.

UPON the retirement of General Schriver from his present duties, the chief clerk will receive all communications from the several bureaux of the War Department addressed to the Secretary of War and which may require his action.

The chief clerk will also receive and distribute the official mail; have the custody and be responsible for the safe-keeping of all the books and papers in the Department, of the building and all property therein; and be the medium of communication between the Secretary of War and the officers of the Department and all other persons.

He will, for the present, continue to discharge the duties of disbursing clerk.

WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending April 17, 1871.

Tuesday, April 11.

THE Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation for C. A. de la Mesa, an insane man, late captain Eleventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and one attendant from Brooklyn, New York, to Washington, D. C., and for the attendant back to Brooklyn. The cost of this transportation will be paid by the Surgeon-General of the Army.

First Lieutenant James M. J. Sanno, Seventh Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and will proceed without delay to join his regiment in the Department of Dakota.

Captain William G. Mitchell, Fifth Infantry, will report in person without delay to the general commanding Department of Dakota, for duty as aide-de-camp.

Paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 137, April 5, 1871, from this office, relieving Captain A. C. Wildrick, Third Artillery, from his present duties and directing him to join his station without delay, is hereby amended to take effect when Captain C. D. Emory, Ninth Infantry, shall have reported for duty on the staff of the general commanding Military Division of the Atlantic.

Wednesday, April 12.

By direction of the President, a General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Omaha Barracks, Nebraska, on the 20th day of April, 1871, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Assistant Surgeon W. H. H. Michler. Detail for the court: Colonel W. H. Emory, Fifth Cavalry; Colonel J. H. King, Ninth Infantry; Colonel I. N. Palmer, Second Cavalry; Major Benjamin Alvord, paymaster; Surgeon J. B. Brown; Major A. J. Perry, quartermaster; Major E. F. Townsend, Ninth Infantry; Captain J. W. Barriger, commissary of subsistence; Captain W. H. Jordan, Ninth Infantry; Major H. P. Curtis, judge-advocate.

The leave of absence granted Captain Guido Ilges, Fourteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 151, June 30, 1870, from this office, is hereby extended four months.

Thursday, April 13.

Leave of absence for six months, to date from May 1 proximo, with permission to go beyond the sea, is hereby granted Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster U. S. Army.

Superintendent Amos J. Potter, national cemetery at Glendale, Virginia, is hereby granted leave of absence for forty-five days, to take effect from June 15, 1871.

Hospital Steward J. Wishart, U. S. Army, now at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, will (as soon as his services can be dispensed with at that post) report in person to the commanding officer St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri, for duty at that post.

Hospital Steward Frederick Landfried, U. S. Army, now at St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri, will, upon being relieved, report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty.

The telegraphic order of the 12th instant, from this office, directing the commanding general Department of the East to order First Lieutenant E. D. Wheeler, First Artillery, to report to Colonel Davis, superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to conduct recruits, if he could be spared, is hereby confirmed. Upon completion of this duty Lieutenant Wheeler will rejoin his proper station.

Captain Samuel K. Schwenk, Eighth Cavalry, will proceed to join his regiment.

Friday, April 14.

The leave of absence granted Captain David Krause, Fourteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 26, February 20, 1871, from headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended sixty days.

Saturday, April 15.

Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Hospital Steward Henry Taylor will be discharged the service of the United States, to date April 6, 1871.

Upon being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, leave of absence for thirty days, is granted to First Lieutenant James R. Kelly, Third Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Levi C. Bootes, Twenty-fifth Infantry (promoted from major of the Twentieth Infantry), will proceed to join his regiment in the Department of Texas.

Monday, April 17.

Hospital Steward Colburn S. Miller, U. S. Army, will be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the post where he may be serving.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant V. M. C. Silva, Twenty-first Infantry, in Special Orders No. 55, March 31, 1871, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby further extended three months, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

First Lieutenant James S. King, Twelfth Infantry (promoted from second lieutenant), will proceed without delay to join his proper station in the Department of the Columbia.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company K, First Cavalry, from Benicia Barracks, Cal., to Camp Halleck, Nev., April 6. Ordered.

Company I, Third Cavalry, from Camp Halleck, Nev., to Drum Barracks, Cal., April 6. Ordered.

Company F, Fourth Cavalry, from Fort Griffin, Tex., to Fort Richardson, Tex., March 27.

Headquarters and Companies A, G, H, and I, Fourteenth Infantry, assigned to duty at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, March 7.

Companies D, E, and G, Fourteenth Infantry, assigned to duty at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, March 7.

No change in headquarters or companies of artillery reported at this office since April 11.

ARMY PERSONAL.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon W. H. George, U. S. Army, was relieved April 6 from duty at Fort Ransom, D. T., and ordered to Fort Abercrombie, D. T., for temporary duty.

UPON the abandonment of the station at Crow Creek, the contract of Acting Assistant Surgeon H. F. Livingston, U. S. Army, will be annulled by the commanding officer.

FIRST Lieutenant Alexander Grant, First Cavalry, was ordered April 6 to proceed without delay to Camp McDermitt, Nevada, and report for duty with his company.

HOSPITAL Steward Henry Brown, U. S. Army, was ordered April 13 from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Harker, Kansas, where he will report to the commanding officer for duty.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, to take effect on his being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, was granted First Lieutenant W. E. Van Reed, Fifth Artillery, April 11.

REVEREND Truman Seymour and his wife, the parents of Brevet Major-General Truman Seymour, U. S. Army, Major Fifth Artillery, celebrated their golden wedding recently at their residence in Troy, N. Y.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department of the Lakes, was granted Chaplain Chauncey W. Fitch, U. S. Army, on surgeon's certificate of disability, April 13.

MAJOR J. W. Nicholls, paymaster U. S. Army, having reported at the headquarters Department of Dakota, in compliance with orders from the War Department, was assigned to duty at Sioux City, Iowa, April 11.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department of the Lakes, was granted First Lieutenant A. Benson Brown, First Infantry, on surgeon's certificate of disability, April 17.

FIRST Lieutenant Henry Romeyn, Fifth Infantry, was relieved April 10 from duty as a member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Lyon, C. T., and Captain James H. Gageby, Third Infantry, detailed as a member.

ASSISTANT Surgeon H. Lippincott, U. S. Army, having reported in person at the headquarters Department of the East, was ordered April 11 to proceed without delay to Raleigh, N. C., and relieve Assistant Surgeon John Brooke, U. S. Army, from duty as post surgeon.

THE leave of absence for seven days taken by Captain J. B. Campbell, Fourth Artillery, as post commander, under the provisions of paragraph 180, Revised U. S. Army Regulations, was extended seven days April 12, by orders from headquarters Department of the East.

IN compliance with instructions from the Adjutant-General of the Army, First Lieutenant E. D. Wheeler, First Artillery, was ordered April 14 to report without delay to Colonel J. C. Davis, superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to accompany recruits to Kentucky.

FIRST Lieutenant David J. Craigie, Twelfth Infantry, upon being relieved from duty at Yuma Depot, A. T., will report in person without delay to his regimental commander at Angel Island, California, for assignment, in accordance with orders from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, April 10.

CAPTAIN Stephen G. Whipple, First Cavalry, having reported at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, en route to join his proper station, was ordered April 6 to proceed without delay to Drum Barracks, California, and report to the commanding officer Department of Arizona for further orders.

FIRST Lieutenant Frank K. Upham, First Cavalry, having reported at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, in compliance with instructions from the Adjutant-General's office, was ordered April 8 to proceed without delay to Benicia Barracks, California, and report to the commanding officer for temporary duty.

ACTING upon the friendly suggestion of our correspondent "S." in the JOURNAL of the 1st instant, Isaac d'Isay, late captain U. S. Army, gives us his address as the Fort Wayne Novelty Works, Fort Wayne, Indiana. He adds: "I shall always be most happy to entertain any of my friends who may have occasion to come this way."

THE following officers reported at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific during the week ending April 10, 1871: Captain P. Collins, Twenty-first Infantry; Captain S. G. Whipple, First Cavalry; First Lieutenant F. K. Upham, First Cavalry; First Lieutenant A. C. Taylor, Second Artillery.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending April 18, 1871: Captain J. B. Campbell, Fourth Artillery; Major W. A. Rucker, paymaster, U. S. Army; Captain Thomas H. Hay, U. S. Army; Captain Joseph W. Gelray, U. S. Army.

CAPTAIN Patrick Collins, Twenty-first Infantry, having reported at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, was ordered April 4 to proceed to San José, California, and take charge of the rendezvous at that place as recruiting officer, relieving Lieutenant Edwin S. Curtis, Second Artillery, who, upon being relieved, will report in person to the commanding officer of the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with his company.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Detroit, Michigan, April 20, for the trial of Captain Fergus Walker, First Infantry, and such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Major H. C. Pratt, Paymaster U. S. Army; Major C. L. Best, First Artillery; Captain William Silvey, First Artillery; Captain John P. Hawkins, commissary of subsistence U. S. Army; Captain R. E. Johnston, First Infantry; Captain F. H. Parker, Ordnance Corps U. S. Army; Captain Thomas M. Talmage, First Infantry. Captain E. H. Jackson, First Artillery, judge-advocate.

CAPTAIN John Elliott, U. S. Army, died at Dayton,

Ohio, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, from the effects of wounds received during the late war. His remains will be taken to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the Military Academy, June 11, 1864, and promoted to second lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery, August 21, 1864; he was promoted to first lieutenant by brevet, February 1, 1864; he was placed on the retired list on account of wounds received in action, and restored to active service as captain of the Forty-third Infantry, July 28, 1866.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R. I., April 20. Detail for the court: Captain W. F. Randolph, Fifth Artillery; Captain B. F. Rittenhouse, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant G. W. Crabb, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant J. A. Fessenden, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant B. K. Roberts, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant Wells Willard, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant C. R. Barnett, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant D. S. Denison, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. S. Chaplin, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant W. B. Beck, regimental quartermaster Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

THE following officers are on duty at the depot of the General Recruiting Service, Eastern Superintendency, Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York Harbor: Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Neill, Sixth Cavalry, commanding depot; Surgeon Charles Page, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant W. C. Beach, Eleventh Infantry, post adjutant; First Lieutenant G. L. Luhn, Fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant W. E. Dougherty, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant R. G. Rutherford, Twelfth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster. The recruiting rendezvous are as follows: Boston—Captain Joseph Bush, Twenty-second Infantry, 2 Bulfinch street. Brooklyn—Lieutenant Charles Keller, Second Infantry, 9 Myrtle avenue; branch rendezvous, 9 Broadway. Buffalo, N. Y.—Lieutenant G. R. Griffiths, Ninth Infantry, Spaulding's Exchange Building. Baltimore, Md.—Lieutenant Thos. Latchford, Twentieth Infantry, 16 Centre Market Space; branch rendezvous, 343 Bond St. New York City—Captain C. A. Wikoff, Eleventh Infantry, 100 Walker street; branch rendezvous, 6 Centre street and 384 Pearl street. New York City—Lieutenant A. W. Hoffman, Tenth Infantry, 109 West street; branch rendezvous, 1 Greenwich street. New Haven, Conn.—Lieutenant Mott Hooton, Twenty-second Infantry, Colleen's Block. Philadelphia, Pa.—Lieutenant D. T. Wells, Eighth Infantry, 255 North Fifth street; branch rendezvous, 1504 Market street. Rochester, N. Y.—Captain W. L. Kellogg, Tenth Infantry, 11 Exchange street.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

ADVICES from Aspinwall to the 8th state that the *Nipsic* has sailed for the Atrato river to finish the survey.

THE Senate on the 12th of April confirmed the appointment of R. H. Lamson to be lieutenant in the Navy.

THE Imperial Austrian corvette *Novarra* is expected at New York from Annapolis. She is a training-ship for cadet midshipmen of the Austrian navy.

THE *Tennessee* is ordered to be thoroughly inspected by the Engineering Department, and after being put in order she will be sent to sea on a trial trip.

THE following naval promotions are announced: Paymasters William H. Williams and Charles F. Guild, to be advanced ten numbers each in their grade.

A LETTER from Shanghai, March 13, says navigation with the northern ports is opened, and Admiral Rodgers will be there to start for Corea about the middle of April.

THE U. S. steamer *Wachusett*, third-rate, six guns, 695 tons, now being fitted for sea, was built at the Boston Navy-yard, and her engines were furnished by the Morgan Iron Works in 1861-2.

THE *Saratoga* is being rapidly pushed to completion. She is being fitted to accommodate fifty-six midshipmen, and will sail from New York for Annapolis on the 1st of May, and will leave the latter place on the 15th on the annual summer cruise.

THE third-class steamers *Iroquois*, *Wyoming*, and *Wachusett* are now being fitted out to join our squadron abroad, and will sail about the first of June. The *Powhatan* at Philadelphia and *Canandaigua* at New York are also being prepared for sea, and will go out shortly after the three vessels above named.

THE following confirmations were made by the Senate April 19, 1871: Second Lieutenant B. F. MacKinley, to be first lieutenant in the Revenue Marine Service, vice William G. Pigott, to be removed; William H. King, Louis J. Allen, Robert L. Harris, George D. Emmons, Henry W. Fitch, Edward Farmer, James Sheridan, John Koop, Isaac S. Finney, and James H. Morrison, to be first assistant engineers in the Navy.

THE United States steamer *Shavmut*, flagship of Port Admiral Silas H. Stringham, is now anchored off the Battery, New York. The following is a list of her officers: Edward E. Potter, commander; George W. Wadleigh, lieutenant-commander; Joseph Grille, first assistant engineer; Joseph Foster, passed assistant paymaster; Edward H. Ware, passed assistant surgeon; William A. Morgan, lieutenant; Douglas Roben, lieutenant; A. B. H. Lillie, lieutenant; Jacob W. Miller, master; William W. Kimball, ensign; John B. Briggs, ensign; Edward A. Fields, ensign; James W. Graydon, ensign; Frank C. McConnell, captain's clerk.

A LETTER, dated April 5, on board the U. S. steamer

Worcester, then at Plymouth, reports that on the third day out from Boston about thirty tubes of the boiler of the vessel burst and scalded seven persons. Four of them were killed, three dying within a few hours and one lingering eight days. The other three recovered so as to resume their duties. The cause of the explosion will be investigated. There was plenty of water in the boiler at the time and only twenty-nine pounds of steam on. The tubes burst in the middle, which is an unusual thing. The seagoing qualities of the Worcester proved admirable.

A DESPATCH was received at the Navy Department April 17 from Commander Breese of the *Plymouth*, dated Brest, France, March 21, announcing that being en route to Havre from Bordeaux, several cases of varioloid made their appearance on the ship, and by the advice of the surgeon he put into port and there took such steps as might be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. The following named persons were landed: Midshipman Boynton Reach; landmen, Alonzo Reed and Luke Kelly; ordinary seamen, James Kennedy, Robert Creely, and H. G. Anderson; private of marines, William B. Coyle. With the exception of Reed, the cases are mild. Commander Breese proposes to remain at Brest long enough to ascertain that the ship is free from the disease, and will then proceed to Havre.

ADMIRAL Rodgers commanding the Asiatic Fleet, reports from Hong Kong, under date of February 10, the disposition of the vessels of his fleet as follows: His flagship, the *Colorado*, arrived at Hong Kong February 8, five days from Japan. Reports the officers and crew in good health. The *Benicia* and *Idaho* were at Yokohama. The *Alaska* has recently returned from a voyage up the Yangtze, where she had been surveying certain channels which had undergone changes since the last survey was made. She was at last accounts at Shanghai. Reports to the department from Admiral Lanman, commanding the South Atlantic Fleet, give the following disposition of the vessels under his command February 25: The flagship *Lancaster* arrived at Montevideo February 24 from Rio via St. Catharines. The *Portsmouth* was at Montevideo, expecting to sail March 1 for northern ports as far as Pernambuco, to return about the 10th of May. The *Wasp* was at Coloma. The sick list was very small on board all the vessels, and the general health could not be better. The vessels of the South Squadron of the Pacific Fleet, Commander McDougal, reported to April 1, were disposed of at the following stations: *Ossipee* at Panama, to sail on the 3d for Payta, Peru. The *Jamestown* was to be despatched on arrival of the California steamer to Valparaiso, and thence back to Callao. The *Resaca* continued to co-operate with the Panama surveying expedition. The *Onward* was at Callao, and the *St. Marys* was cruising in that locality. The *Mohican* is now on her way to San Francisco under orders to Japan. The *Monocacy* was repairing at Shanghai. Her repairs are expected to be completed by March 15. The *Ashuelot* was up the Tien-tsin river, where she had been all winter on account of the massacres of foreigners which had occurred in that region. The *Palos* was at Hong Kong.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 12.—Lieutenant Manuel B. Field, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Master Charles W. Christopher, to report to Chief of Bureau of Navigation for duty.

Paymaster Henry M. Meade and Chief Engineer Oscar H. Lackey, to the *Wachusett* on the 1st of June.

Acting Sailmaker Joseph Wilson, to the *Saranac*.

APRIL 17.—Lieutenant-Commander Walter Abbot, to the Asiatic Fleet.

Acting Gunner George Dunn, to the Navy-yard, New York.

DETACHED.

APRIL 12.—Captain Wm. G. Temple, from the command of the *Tennessee*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commanders Charles S. Cotton, Geo. D. B. Glidden, and Henry C. Nichols, Lieutenant Wallace Graham, Masters Chas. C. Cornwell and Frank W. Nichols, Ensigns Wm. H. Turner, Dennis H. Mahan, Henry T. Monahan, and J. H. C. Coffin, Second Assistant Engineer Edward G. Allen, Boatswain Charles Miller, Gunner Thomas P. Venable, Carpenter Wm. D. Toy, and Sailmaker Francis Room, from the *Tennessee*, and ordered to the *Wachusett* on the 1st of June.

Lieutenant-Commander Geo. F. F. Wilde, Surgeon James McMaster, Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Fort, Assistant Surgeon M. Ruth, Chief Engineer David B. Macomb, First Assistant Engineer Truman M. Jones, G. M. L. Maccarty, and Edward A. Magee, from the *Tennessee*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander George W. Hayward, from the *Tennessee*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Paymaster Thomas T. Caswell, from the *Tennessee*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Master Robert M. Thompson, from torpedo duty on the 30th inst., and ordered to the *Wachusett* on the 1st of June.

First Assistant Engineer George W. Hall, from the *Pilgrim*, and granted a furlough for six months.

APRIL 17.—Second Assistant Engineer H. N. Stevenson, from the *Saranac*, and waiting orders.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending April 16, 1871:

Edward Kelly, ordinary seaman, March 17, U. S. steamer *Onward*.

George W. Nesbitt, marine, April 2, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Frank McCoy, marine, April 10, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

First Lieutenant A. S. Taylor, U. S. Marine Corps.—On April 11, 1871, ordered to proceed by Pacific Railroad to Mare Island, Cal., for duty at that post.

Second Lieutenant Henry G. Ellsworth, U. S. Marine Corps.—On April 11, 1871, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to proceed by Pacific Railroad to Mare Island, Cal., for duty at that post.

Died.—April 10, 1871, at Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., Private Frank McCoy, U. S. Marine Corps.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE INDIAN QUESTION—A PETITION TO CONGRESS.

"Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Sees plunder in a train—then goes it blind.
Nine hundred broad-brimmed Quakers old,
With weak palaver, may fret and scold,
And yea and nay, in the red man's ear,
And work by love, and not through fear;
Still Mr. Indian's an ugly "cuss"—
Getting no better, but still getting "wus."

Yes, yes, 'tis said, all very well;
What shall we do—I pray you tell—
What shall we do? Why, let me say
The thing seems simple—plain as day.
Just get the Indians all together,
Then pon them up, throughout all weather;
Put Congress down right in their middle,
And a large black fellow with his siddle.
Then wait ten years for the grand effect;
Half-breeds, of course, we may expect.
Then let the Quakers try on these;
The result of that I think will please.

*** FINIS.

Lo! the poor trader, whose unchristian greed
Sees plunder in every "teepee" on which to feed—
Ten thousand sharpeners, organized to trade,
Throw "Lo, the Indian," completely in the shade;
Ply him with poison, in charity called whiskey,
And then complain their trading is so risky.
They work by fear and not by love alone—
Ask bread of "Lo" and give him back a stone.
And having told him thus to dabble deep in crimes,
Cry loudly out for "Justice"—and their dimes.
They think it wonderful that "Lo" grows "wus"
By such gentle treatment from the other "cuss."

What shall we do? they cry with many groans;
If this thing holds, we'll have naught left but bones.
These broadbrims use no whisky, nor yet cheat;
Derange our trade, and aim at our defeat.
The thing is plain; we're bound our robes to get,
E'en should dread small-pox permeate them yet.
We'll have a war, exterminate the "tribes,"
And seek the spoils we want by gifts and bribes.
What matters it if perish children, babes, and squaws?
This ought not, shall not, cannot work a pause.

For this for years we shall not have to wait,
Nor run the risk of losing hair from pate;
The soldiers all the risks and toils will feel,
While we will never show the cloven heel.
Then, when, war being over, peace shall crown our skill,
We'll recommence our trade, and get our fill.
Till whiskey works its natural end once more,
And fills the Indian lands with grief and gore.
Thus to your petition, "Finis," do I sing,
And greet you member of the "Indian King."

LETTERS FROM THE RANKS.

A SOLDIER whose communication comes to us without date or address, takes exceptions to the remarks made by "Othello" in the JOURNAL of the 18th of March. Granting the desirableness of a respectable, orderly class of men in the Army, he questions the possibility of getting men to enlist if the suggestion of "Othello" were carried out to its full extent. The professional soldier is strongly opposed to farming operations, and to extra duty in digging wells and ditches, and building houses. He wishes to know if it is necessary for a soldier to combine with his knowledge of tactics a practical education in agriculture, carpentry, brick-making, and masonry, and to ply each or all these several trades in addition to his regular duties as a soldier. If so, he thinks this should be clearly understood before enlistment. The work of making roads, building houses, and cultivating the soil could be done by men hired for the purpose and not employed in a military capacity; and the writer thinks that the escort and guard duty would be amply sufficient to keep the minds and bodies of the soldiers active. On the whole, judging from the tenor of the letter, the writer must be one of that unfortunate class who are "born tired."

Another writer makes a severe attack upon the insinuation of "Othello" that "the Army is composed of the refuse of society, drones, scallawags, jail-birds, and drunken loafers." He thinks the remark very insulting; he thinks that perhaps "Othello" may belong to that class, but if so it is unjust for him to claim to represent the majority. This writer says he knows of many good men who have served long and faithfully for the good of their country, but he thinks they have found it a thankless service, and that most of them will retire to civil life when their term expires, and then perhaps "Othello" and his "pals" will have it their own way, and call the U. S. Army "a troop of scallawags" if they like. This is made the introduction to a vigorous criticism upon the bill of fare at the post. We think, from the jaundiced view the writer takes of the subject, that he must have written during a fit of indigestion; at least he fails to make out a clear case of hardship and injustice, otherwise his letter should be published intact.

A writer at Fort Scott, Kansas, wishes to know why it has never occurred to those wise heads who voted bounties to those who served during the late war to remember the soldiers who have served so efficiently on the Plains in conflicts with the Indians during the last five years. The record of the Seventh regiment, of which the writer is a member, is one of which its officers and men may well be proud. It has borne a distinguished part, he says, in the Republican raid, the fight at Fort Wallace, the southern raid across the Arkansas, the destruction of Black Kettle, the capture of Satanta, the weary, desolate campaign of the winter of 1868, and constant escort duty with Indian commissioners and engi-

neering parties. He further asks if his faithful service of five years is not as deserving of acknowledgment and reward as that of soldiers who spent a few months in garrison duty or otherwise during the late rebellion.

EVILS IN THE ARMY—WHAT AN OLD SOLDIER THINKS.

An old soldier of twenty years' service, who naturally takes an interest in this subject, wishes to see some steps taken to improve the morale and discipline of the service. He says:

The question is, what are the evils which cause so much discontent, dissatisfaction, and desertion? I will state what I believe to be the causes:

1. The insufficiency and the very inferior quality of the ration now issued.
 2. A want of interest by company commanders in the company messes.
 3. Private messes of non-commissioned officers supported at the expense of the company mess.
 4. The company fund.
 5. The post fund (as the latter is never used for the benefit of the enlisted man).
 6. The post trader's store—one of the greatest evils in the service.
 7. The continued and shameful use of physical force in enforcing discipline.
 8. Unlawful punishment of enlisted men by commissioned officers, without the sentence of a court-martial.
 9. Compelling soldiers to work as laborers.
 10. Neglect of company officers to inspect their company mess rooms and kitchens, and see that their men are supplied with a sufficient quantity of wholesome food.
 11. Partial and injudicious selections of non-commissioned officers.
 12. Difficulty of getting good men to accept the positions of non-commissioned officers, owing to the small difference in the pay, not being sufficient for the responsibility of the position.
 13. The insecurity of a non-commissioned officer's position. Too often is heard the cry of commissioned officers, "I'll break you, sir," or "I'll reduce you to the ranks, sir;" and this too in the presence of privates. What soldier possessed of a spark of independence would accept such a position after listening to such language?
- Let the pay, privileges, and security of the position be such as will induce good men to accept the position, and then we will have a well disciplined army.
- Issue a proper amount of wholesome food. Increase the beef ration from one pound and a quarter to one pound and a half, and to one pound and three-quarters while in the field. Discontinue the issuing of beans, rice, and hominy, and issue instead potatoes, cabbage, and turnips. At posts where vegetables cannot be purchased, large gardens should be established, and citizens employed to work them. Every meal should be inspected by one of the company officers before being eaten. Do away with daily and extra duties, post and company funds; also the soldier's vampire—the post trader. Let the Government issue the soldier all he needs. A large tailor shop should be established at each post, so that the clothing could be manufactured to fit, and be neat and comfortable. Every post should have a library, reading-room, and billiard hall. Some encouragement should be given to soldiers to remain in their barracks. With regard to labor, I will say that if a man must work he will go where he can obtain a sufficient recompense for his services.
- To prevent desertion and increase the morale of the Army, it is essential to improve the ration, clothe the Army with a suitable uniform, increase the pay and privileges of non-commissioned officers, do away with all manual labor, and then enforce strict discipline, and reward merit and ability alone with promotion.

TWENTY YEARS A REGULAR.

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: School's out, and as of old our bunks claim our undivided attention. For five long months has "Mitchell" guided us in our wanderings o'er the globe, showing to us its mighty rivers and boundless seas. Together we have frozen in frigid and thawed in the tropics, resting finally on the highest mounts with the world at our feet. With "Goodrich" have we wandered in all climes, among all tribes and nations, have familiarized ourselves with their manners and customs, and listened with amazement to his description of the manifold changes in our own native land since the days when Columbus "paddled his own canoe," to the time when Booth cried, "I'm sick; send for McGinnis." And "Davies" ever willing and always ready to mystify, then "finds" us, dismisses us with our knowledge-boxes overflowing with extracts of knotty roots, which have twined themselves among innumerable angles, circles, and spheres, all firmly fastened upon our memory by his "chains," out of which we often have shaken the kinks. We await the approaching pay-day, when our "nobby sigs" will bear testimony to the pains and patience of our instructor in writing. Our "janitor" with his broadest smile, politely bows us from the section room, wishing each one as he passes that he may stand among the "fives."

So much for the school. Allow me to correct the general impression held by many, who, through the misrepresentations of some of the former attendants, regard the Artillery School as something to be avoided, and influenced by this impression withhold their applications for a year's tour. At no other post are greater facilities extended for instruction or improvement, not merely in that which pertains exclusively to military life, but also in that knowledge essential to business in civil life. A healthy and pleasantly located post, preferable to the sickly stations of the South beyond all comparison, the largest and best assorted military library in the Army (West Point excepted), with a complete and valuable military museum connected therewith, an excellent band, and above all, "five nights in bed." This last, combined with the others, should prove a superior inducement to those who, while wishing to come, hesitate between inclination and fear. Another important feature is, that such enlisted men as are forwarded for instruction are excused from all those military duties which would interfere with their recitations or time required for study. There are many who, while admitting the foregoing, will claim that an application for a year's instruction

implies ignorance of their A B C's. To such I would say, that the A B C's taught at this school differ considerably from those of our earlier days, and are of a more complicated nature, being accompanied with countless exponents and coefficients, promiscuously scattered among symbols of every conceivable shape. On the whole, I think a knowledge of this arrangement of the alphabet would prove highly beneficial to many of my friends.

Examinations of the "non-coms" follows immediately after that of the officers, after which the enlisted men who have finished the year's course will receive their "diplomas" and rejoin their respective batteries, north and south; your correspondent once more establishing his base of operations in Pulaski, that ancient spot

Where mosquitoes breed but never die,
Where snakes and lizards thickly lie,
Where nothing is seen but water and sky.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL, April 1, 1871.

SABRE PRACTICES—CAVALRY TACTICS—1841.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Having from time to time read the articles on "Volunteer Cavalry," published in your journal, I take this opportunity of giving expression to my views on at least one article which the writer makes very conspicuously, that is, the necessity of a cavalryman being able to handle his sabre with dexterity.

I have been a cavalryman for eighteen years, and fully endorse his opinion, that a good cavalryman should be a good swordsman.

The system of sabre exercise now in use is not by any means sufficient to perfect a man in the proper use of the sabre.

I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of practices, arranged from our present sabre exercise; the object of the practices being similar to that obtained in the broad sword exercise, i. e., to give the soldier a more perfect knowledge of the use of the sabre; to show him practically the advantage of every cut, point, guard, and parry; and, how and when to deliver with advantage. It differs from the broad sword exercise by being selected and arranged progressively from the established U. S. Cavalry Tactics, 1841, and, I am satisfied, would not take long to learn, after the usual sabre drill was well understood.

The enclosed copy is only a part of the arranged practices, it being intended for an "attack and defence" on the right and left rear; the second series being intended for "attack and defence" on the left and right rear, similar to the enclosed copy.

These, or similar practices with the sabre, together with the single-stick practices mentioned by your "Volunteer Cavalryman," would, I am satisfied, give the men an incentive to become good swordsmen, which our present system will never do, and, although the practices were not well received at Army headquarters, on account of the "cavalry having enough to do to learn the present system of tactics and sword practice," I think that if paragraph 910, Revised Army Regulations, 1863, was fully complied with by post commanders, there would be not only time for making our cavalry good swordsmen, but putting them in every respect on equal footing with any cavalry in the world.

The men being thoroughly instructed in the sabre exercise as laid down in the Tactics, a squad of ten or twelve files are armed with old sabres, the points well rounded off, formed at open order, and the files opened as prescribed for sabre exercise, paragraph 216, Cavalry Tactics, sabres at a carry.

FIRST PRACTICE.

The instructor commands: (1) Front rank, ABOUT FACE; (2) Front (or rear) rank, ATTACK; (3) MARCH.

At the last part of the second command, which is "attack," the front rank move to the left, by side-step, three feet. At the third command, "march," the front rank step off, marching to their front, in the direction of the rear rank, and when within four and a half feet of the rear rank, and to the left of them, the instructor commands—HALT. The front rank halts, and are then at striking distance with the sabre from their respective rear rank men.

GUARD.—Both ranks take the position of "guard." In *quarte* (or *terce*), ATTACK. One time, four motions.

1. At the last part of the command, which is "attack," the front rank takes the first motion of "in *quarte*, point."

2. Deliver the point at the breast of the rear rank man (who is termed the defending party), and, as the point is delivered, lunge forward with the right foot thirty-six inches to the front, the rear rank man defending by a "in *terce* parry, given quickly."

3. The rear rank recover their sabres quickly, and return a "right point." The front rank parry "in *terce*," throwing the point behind them, at the same time bringing the left foot eighteen inches in advance of the right, the men keeping a steady eye on each other while engaged.

4. Disengage the sabres. Both ranks resume the position of "guard," the front rank advancing their right foot on a line with the left, and eighteen inches apart.

MARCH.—The front rank step off, march six paces to their front, turn about and march up behind the rear rank man, and halt when at a distance of about four and a half feet from his left and rear, sabre "on guard." The rear rank bring their sabres sharply around "on guard" to their left rear, turning the body to the left on the hips, the hilt of the sabre opposite to and as high as the centre of the body, the point lower than the hilt, the eyes steady on each other.

"In *quarte*," ATTACK. One time, four motions.

1. At the last part of the command, which is "attack," the front rank take the first position in "quarte point."

2. Deliver the point at the left side of the rear rank, at the same time making a lunge, with the right foot thirty-six inches to the front as the point is delivered. The rear rank quickly parry off the point by throwing up their sabres, so that the point of attack will pass over their left shoulder, the position of their sabres being then a "head parry," or hanging guard to the left rear, the hilt of the sabre as high as and a little in front of the head, the point lower than the hilt; the front rank look over their point, the rear rank looking under their guard.

3. The rear rank quickly recover their sabres and deliver a "left point" in return. The front rank parry as quickly by an "in *terce*" parry, at the same time advancing the left foot eighteen inches in front of the right, the knee slightly bent, the weight of the body equally balanced and upright, the eyes steady, and observing each other.

4. Disengage the sabre, both ranks resuming the "guard," the front rank bringing the right foot up on a line with the left.

MARCH.—The front rank step off and march six paces to the front, turn about and halt without a command opposite to their rear rank man, and in the position of "guard."

CARRY SABRE.—As prescribed in Tactics.

The rear rank can be caused to attack, following the same rules prescribed for the front rank; the front rank, that of the rear rank.

When the command "March" is given the men should align themselves on, and be guided by the right file.

SECOND PRACTICE.

Front (or rear) rank, ATTACK.

At the last part of the command, which is "attack," the front rank side step to the left, as prescribed in the first practice.

MARCH.—The front rank step off in the direction of the rear rank, and when within four and a half feet from them the instructor commands:

HALT.—As in the first practice.

GUARD.—Both ranks take the position "guard."

ATTACK.—One time, four motions.

1. At the command "Attack," the front and rear take the first position of *front cut*.

2. Deliver the cut at the head of the rear rank man, at the same time lunging forward thirty-six inches with the right foot, as in the first practice, the rear rank parrying quickly by a "head parry."

3. The rear rank quickly recover their sabres and deliver a "right cut" (sharply) in turn, the front rank defending by a "in *terce*" parry, at the same time advancing the left foot eighteen inches in front of the right, the knees slightly bent, and body upright from the hips, as in the first practice.

4. Disengage sabres, both ranks take position of "guard," the front rank advancing the right foot on a line with the left.

MARCH.—The front rank march six paces to their front, turn to the right about, and march to within four and a half feet of the left and rear of the rear rank, and halt, sabre on "guard," the rear rank in the meantime bring the sabre quickly round in the position of "guard" to the left rear, as in first practice.

ATTACK.—One time, four motions.

1. At the last part of the command the front rank take the position of "front cut."

2. Deliver the cut at the head of the rear rank man, lunging with the right foot, as before directed; the rear rank defends by a "head parry," the point of the sabre lower than the hilt (forming a hanging guard), looking at the adversary under the sabre or guard.

3. The rear rank quickly recover their sabres by a "half mouline" over the head, and follow by a left cut, the front rank defending by an "in *terce* parry," throwing the cut from them, at the same time advancing the left foot eighteen inches in front of the right.

4. Disengage sabre, the front rank bring the right foot on a line with the left, and both ranks resume the "guard."

MARCH.—The front rank march six paces to their front, turn about, and halt in their original places opposite to the rear rank file, sabre on "guard."

CARRY SABRE.—As prescribed in Tactics.

The rear rank will be directed to attack, following the same rules as prescribed for the front rank, and the front rank those of the rear rank.

THIRD PRACTICE.

Front (or rear) rank, ATTACK.

At the last part of the command, which is "attack," the front rank side step to the left, as in the first practice.

MARCH.—The front rank step off, marching in the direction of the rear rank, and when at striking distance (about four and a half feet) from their respective rear rank files the instructor commands:

HALT.—The front rank halt, the files being right hand to right hand.

GUARD.—One time, four motions.

1. The front rank take the position of "right cut."

2. Deliver the cut and lunge, as in the preceding practices, the rear rank defending by a "parry in *terce*."

3. Rear rank quickly return a "right in *quarte* cut," drawing it across the face as it is delivered.

* The front rank defending by a "parry in *terce*," throwing the cut from them, at the same advancing the left foot eighteen inches in front of the right.

4. Disengage the sabres; both ranks take the position "on guard," the front rank advancing the right foot on line with the hip.

MARCH.—The front rank march six paces to their front, turn about, and come up in rear of their rear rank file for an attack on the left and rear, halting when at striking distance, sabre on "guard," the rear rank turning sharply round on their hips without moving the feet, sabre on "guard," to the left rear, as prescribed in "left rear attack" in first practice.

ATTACK.—One time, four motions.

1. At the command "Attack" the front rank take first position of right cut.

2. Deliver the cut and lunge, taking care to lunge simultaneously with the delivery of the cut; the rear rank defend by a parry "in *quarte*" to the left front.

3. The rear rank quickly recover sabre, and follow by a "left in *terce* cut" at the back of the head or neck of their adversary, who defends by a parry "in *terce*" to the right rear, advancing the left foot eighteen inches in front of the right.

4. Disengage sabre, and resume the position "on guard."

MARCH.—At the command "March" the front rank march six paces to their front, turn about in their original places, and halt opposite their rear rank files, sabres "on guard."

CARRY SABRE.—As prescribed in Tactics.

The front rank will attack in a similar manner as the front rank. When the squad are sufficiently expert in the practices by numbers the instructor can increase their rapidity by giving the commands in quick succession, and finally will be executed without numbers, by the command.

Without numbers, Front (or rear) rank, Attack—MARCH.

At the command "March" both ranks bring the sabre "on guard," the front rank immediately stepping off in direction of their rear rank file, and oblique to the left, so as to meet right hand to right hand, and, when at striking distance, deliver a point (or cut) at the rear rank (without halting), who parry quickly, at proper time, returning a point (or cut) rapidly as their front rank man passes them, and which in return is parried by them.

The front rank continue marching, bring their sabres to a "carry" after passing the rear rank the second time, and turn about on their original places, and halt. The rear rank will be careful to turn on "left rear guard" in time to receive the attack of the front rank on their left, and resume the position of "carry sabre" with the front rank.

These practices when well executed on foot can be practised mounted, first at a walk, and afterward at a gallop.

Brevet Major U. S. Army, First Lieutenant First Cavalry.

CAMP HANNEY, OREGON, April 3, 1870.

* I would recommend this parry to be made by a hanging guard to the right front. This is done by raising the right hand in front of and a little higher than the forehead, back of the hand to the left, edge of the sabre up, the arm nearly straight, and the point as low as the breast, to the right front looking under the guard.

THE COLORED CADET AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Can you inform your readers why the proceedings of the General Court-martial in the case of the colored cadet at West Point have never been published to the Army? This court was convened in December, 1870, and adjourned early in January, and yet up to this time no official announcement has been made of the action of the court.

The newspaper correspondents from Washington have intimated for some time that Cadet Smith has been dismissed by the court. If this be so, why not publish it to the Army and the country? It is also intimated, and I fear with some ground, that the colored cadet's case has some mysterious connection with the outrageous conduct of the first class in violently deposing the three "plebes" last winter. What are the facts in both these cases? What final action is to be taken in the case of the negro cadet? and what action is to be taken in order to carry out the resolution of the House of Representatives for the punishment of the first class for their barbarous conduct and for the restoration of the three expelled cadets?

* SERVICE.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1871.

THE TACTICAL PUZZLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of March 25, 1871, a solution of the problem, proposed in your issue of March 11, 1871, of marching fifteen men, three abreast, seven times, no two marching more than once in the same line, is supposed to be given. It will only be necessary to call attention to his fourth formation to show that it fails to satisfy the conditions as stated in the original proposition; for this table repeats the numbers 8, 9, 13, and 15, and omits entirely numbers 10, 11, 12, and 14.

The following solution will, I think, satisfy all the conditions as stated originally:

First time.	Second time.	Third time.	Fourth time.
1 2 3	1 4 5	1 6 7	1 8 9
4 8 13	2 9 11	2 12 14	2 13 15
5 10 15	3 12 15	5 8 13	3 5 6
6 11 13	6 8 14	3 9 10	4 10 14
7 9 14	7 10 13	4 11 15	7 11 13
Fifth time.	Sixth time.	Seventh time.	
1 10 11	1 12 13	1 14 15	
2 4 6	6 9 15	4 9 13	
3 13 14	3 4 7	3 5 7	
5 9 12	2 8 10	6 10 13	
7 8 15	5 11 14	3 8 11	

SAN CARLOS.

BARRANCAS, FLA., March 31, 1871.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I cheerfully give your correspondent all the information I possess, in compliance with his courteous request for the history of the tactical puzzle I sent to you. Several years ago one of my friends returned to this city from San Francisco by sea in company with a California gentleman of education and wealth. They puzzled themselves at intervals during the voyage in efforts to solve the problem of the fifteen soldiers, and gave it up in despair. My friend told me of it, and I solved it after many trials.

M. O. L. U. S.

THE QUESTION IN TACTICS AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your edition of April 1, the answer to "How fifteen men can be marched seven times, three abreast, without allowing two to be more than once in the same line," is incorrect, as you will perceive that numbers 7, 8, and 15 are in two of the combinations.

The following is the regular order of combinations:

First time.	Second time.	Third time.	Fourth time.
1 2 3	1 4 5	1 6 7	1 8 9
4 8 13	2 8 10	2 9 11	2 13 15
5 10 15	3 13 14	3 12 15	3 4 7
6 11 13	6 9 15	4 10 14	5 11 14
7 9 14	7 11 12	5 8 13	6 10 13
Fifth time.	Sixth time.	Seventh time.	
1 10 11	1 12 13	1 14 15	
2 12 14	2 5 7	2 4 6	
3 5 6	3 9 10	3 8 11	
4 9 13	4 11 15	5 9 12	
7 8 15	6 8 14	7 10 13	

Should you desire it, I will send you my method of working out the above, and proving the same as it progresses.

C. H. Y.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, April 11, 1871.

THE RAJOS A. PUZZLE SOLVED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I bought the captain's cargo, and gave him a cargo to take to New York of the following: 52 muskets, 11 cartridge-boxes, 13 sabres, 51 uniform coats, 3 forage caps, 44 pairs pants, 54 pairs shoes, 53 pairs stockings, 14 pairs drawers, and 333 shirts.

Now if Rajos A. will add the above, he will find out the captain's name to be

JAKE STOP.

PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 11, 1871.

THE following assignments of first lieutenants of the Revenue Marine Service were made April 18, 1871: Lieutenant Shepard, of the *Delaware*, to the *Uno*, immediately; Lieutenant Randolph, of the *Resolute*, to the *Petrel*, upon being relieved; Lieutenant Collins, of the *Petrel*, to be placed on waiting orders, on being relieved; Lieutenant Smith, of the *Racer*, to the *Guthrie* immediately; Lieutenant Walden, of the *Wilderness*, to the *Moccasin*, at once; Lieutenant Lay of the *Uno*, to the *Wilderness*, upon being relieved; Lieutenant Stodder, of the *Jasmine*, to the *Racer*, upon being relieved; Lieutenant Parker, of the *Dobbin*, to the *Jasmine*, at once; Lieutenant Pease, of the *Active*, to the *Relief*, upon being relieved; Lieutenant Irish, of the *Mahoning*, to the *Active*, at once; Lieutenant Moore, of the *Nanemond*, to the *Northerner*, at once; Lieutenant Simmons, now waiting orders, to report to Captain White, at Philadelphia, by letter from special duty. Captain Chase, of the *Northerner*, upon being relieved by Captain Moore, to ship crew and proceed to Key West for command of the *Resolute*.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Maryland, April 20. Detail for the court: Colonel Horace Brooks, Fourth Artillery; Captain Marcus P. Miller, Fourth Artillery; Captain G. B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant Edward Field, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant J. B. Hazleton, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant G. W. Sheldon, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant H. H. C. Dunwoody, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. R. Quinan, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant E. S. Chapin, Fourth Artillery. First Lieutenant J. W. Roder, adjutant, Fourth Artillery, judge-advocate.

THE Senate on the 1st of April confirmed the appointment of First Lieutenant S. O. Kellogg, to be captain in the Army, and Second Lieutenant J. A. Auger, to be first lieutenant.

H. N. SQUIRE,

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DIAMONDS A SPECIALTY.

TRANSFER.—A CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY (colored regiment), well up on the list, wishes to transfer into Infantry. Address M. C. S., care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY, of appointment of July 23, 1866, would like to transfer with a Captain of Cavalry. Liberal inducements offered. Address CAPTAIN, at this office.

TRANSFER.—A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY (white), serving at a pleasant post in the South, will transfer with any First Lieutenant of Infantry, serving upon the Plains or Pacific coast. Would transfer into a colored regiment above fourth file. Address KENO, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL office.

TRANSFER.—AN INFANTRY CAPTAIN in one of the oldest and best white regiments, serving at a most agreeable post in the East, is desirous of negotiating a transfer with a Captain of Cavalry (white), of date July, 1866. Liberal inducements offered. Address INFANTRY, care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

LONDON ORDNANCE WORKS.
BEAR LANE, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON, S. E., ENGLAND.

J. VAVASSEUR & CO.,
Manufacturers of Muzzle and Breech-Loading Cast-Steel Guns, of Wrought-Iron Carriages for Sea and Land Service, of all kinds of Projectiles, Fuses, and Ordnance Stores, of Electric and Percussion Torpedoes, and of Harvey's Sea Torpedoes.

NEW LOAN OF UNITED STATES.

THE subscriptions to the New Five Per Cent. Stock of the United States now amount to \$56,000,000. They are confidently expected to reach \$200,000,000 by the time the New Bonds are ready for delivery in May. The proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury will then be changed to the following programme:

First: Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second: Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third: Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference, after the above-mentioned two hundred millions are taken up, in the following order, namely:

First: Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second: Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third: Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

Subscriptions to the remainder of the \$200,000,000 of five per cents, which are unconditional, are now going on, and the bonds will soon be issued to the subscribers, who can receive a scrip certificate in advance, if they desire to pay their gold or exchange their U. S. 5-20 at once, in the Register or Coupon form. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State municipal or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE Legislature of Ohio has passed a joint resolution, which has been transmitted to Congress, instructing their senators and requesting their representatives in Congress to use their influence to amend the bill now pending before Congress to grant homesteads to soldiers upon actual settlement, so as to grant, without settlement, one hundred and sixty acres of land to each officer, musician, and private, who have lost an arm or leg, or both, or who are, on account of other wounds or disabilities received or contracted in the service of the United States and in the line of duty during the late rebellion, incapacitated from performing bodily labor.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

TO SECURE THE ARMY PRESTIGE.

GENERAL JOHN POPE, in his remarks at the banquet of the Army of the Tennessee in Cincinnati, after referring to the interest taken by ex-officers in these gatherings, said: "To us who still remain in the Army these reunions have a deeper significance and a profounder interest. As the years go by we find ourselves thrust further and further on to the wild frontiers, more and more separated from those who have returned to civil life, and more and more withdrawn from the life and business of this nation." He added:

"Already we begin to feel that depressing isolation which attends the life of a small body of men, apart from the rest of the people, and aside from the daily interests of their pursuits. Already we begin to realize that we are rapidly being forced into the position we occupied before the war—objects of suspicion and dislike to some, of indifference to others. The outlook of those of us in the Army is dreary enough, and we cling to you and the associations connected with you with a painful anxiety which you can little appreciate. The time is fast coming when the vivid impressions of the war will have faded away; when that earnest interest in the career of the Army which was felt during the war will be felt no longer; when the warm welcome extended to every soldier in the Union Army by every citizen of the country will no longer await him; and when to be in the Army at all will no longer be a title to the respect and regard of the people. As we of the Regular Army find all these most valued associations and sympathies of life slipping away from us, we watch and wait for these occasions of reunion with increasing anxiety. The fear that the members of our associations may share the public and national decline of interest in past associations and feelings, and may grow indifferent to or careless of the opportunity afforded by these annual reunions, is present with us always, and we look forward to them with mixed feelings of hope and apprehension."

These are words of wisdom. We commend them to those officers whose indisposition to encourage these Army gatherings proves that they do not understand their real importance, and their influence in maintaining the prestige of the service. To secure the consideration justly due to the military service, the officers of the Army and Navy must avoid placing themselves in an attitude of isolation as far as it is possible for them to do so; they must seek in all legitimate ways to bring themselves into association with the general body of the community and with public sentiment. Thus they will not only enlarge their own views, obtain juster ideas of their proper relations to society, but they will secure for themselves more distinct recognition as a class of professional men, whose position and importance is as well understood as that of the clergy, the medical profession, or the lawyers, all of whom depend for their existence upon the fact that society has not yet reached its millennial perfection, quite as much as military men are supposed to do.

Shut up in garrisons, confined almost exclusively to the associations of Army life, officers are always in danger of losing their hold upon those whose recognition

and sympathy is of more concern to them than many of them seem to realize. Their isolation breeds habits and ideas which are simply peculiar, without being military in any other sense, and which bring them into antagonism oftentimes with popular sentiment, which is not of necessity evil because it is not military.

We speak particularly of the Army in this connection, because the Navy are more cosmopolitan in character, owing to their more constant association with metropolitan society at home and abroad. And what we say has less application to the Army than it will have in a few years, when the habits of garrison life will have settled more firmly upon them. It is in view of this future that we commend what General POPE says so well, and urge our officers in their own interest to do what they can to encourage the associations which these Army societies and similar unpolitical organizations are intended to maintain.

THE necessity of extreme care in the disposition of the latest means of coast defence has been impressed upon the British naval authorities by an incident which luckily taught its lesson harmlessly. Very recently a sailing barge just inside the Nore found a large torpedo bobbing about on the waves. This, coupled with the fact that a large issue of torpedoes is now being made at Chatham, has occasioned no little excitement in marine circles. Investigation has thus far failed to explain the occurrence. It was proved that the torpedo could not have been accidentally dropped overboard, as none were being anchored at that time.

The industry with which England is stocking her arsenals with torpedoes, and the great consideration given to all new submarine engines, is noteworthy. Our latest files of the *Broad Arrow* state that thirteen hundred torpedoes are now in course of delivery at Woolwich. They are the production of a private manufactory at Rochester, and are being tested by hydraulic pressure as they arrive on the wharf. Five hundred of them have a calibre of 500 lbs. of gun-cotton, the same number of 100 lbs., and three hundred of 205 lbs. This particular torpedo, after careful test of its efficiency by the Royal Engineers, has been adopted for the service, and will be distributed at the various home and colonial seaports of Great Britain.

In 1866 the Admiralty was, with great secrecy, conducting expensive experiments with a submarine boat. As not even a rumor of this fact has issued through our English exchanges, we presume the trial was not successful. From private sources we learn that the invention was of American origin, but was not represented by the inventor, to which fact may be credited, what we presume occurred, the entire failure of its development. In 1858 the same theory, with models and drawings, was laid before the Admiralty. The English press of that period gave no little attention to the novel proposition, the *Times* dilating at great length upon its importance, and the *Illustrated News* giving it a cut and description. Admiral Sir BALDWIN WALKER was earnestly in its favor. Curiously, just as the negotiation was approaching an issue, the agent of the inventor fancied that the authorities meditated stealing the invention, and, acting upon this suspicion, destroyed at his room the whole collection of his designs and models. The same individual, whose knowledge of the submarine theory was altogether limited to its results, was, as we have understood, patronized by the Admiralty in 1866, with what practical effect may be imagined.

THE Artillery School at Fort Monroe completes this month the third year of its existence, and we publish elsewhere the results of the examination for standing with which the year closes. A new code of regulations and programme of instruction has been issued for the conduct of the school. This embodies the improvements suggested by past experience. Notwithstanding considerable opposition in unexpected quarters, some newspaper vilification, and not a little lukewarmness where there was reason to look for active encouragement, the school, under Colonel BARRY, has kept on its course, and has accomplished, we are satisfied, much good for the artillery. Whatever disinclination to join the school there may have been, and may be, on the part of young officers, whatever restlessness some of

them have shown, they leave, we are assured, well satisfied with the results. Some sixty lieutenants of artillery have been under instruction, or about one-third of the whole number. The school has therefore already sent abroad a very respectable leaven for the whole lump.

The Secretary of War has asserted on several occasions his high opinion of the school; and the General of the Army, besides doing the same, has given an earnest of his opinion by ordering one of his aides-de-camp (Colonel BACON) to join the next year's class of officers under instruction. Colonel BACON is to report May 1, and is to pursue one full year's course.

THE Secretary of War has issued a revised table of clothing allowance for the Army, which we publish elsewhere in General Orders. It will be seen that the leather stock disappears from the service henceforth. Several of our correspondents ask: "By what authority was General Orders No. 4, reducing the clothing allowance to enlisted men, made to take effect April 1, 1871, when section 14 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, says that the pay and allowances of the enlisted men of the Army shall remain as now fixed by law until the 30th of June?"

In answer we would call attention to the fact that by section 7, act April 24, 1816, the President is authorized to prescribe the quantity and kind of clothing to be issued *annually* to the troops of the United States.

THOUGH the breech-loading system has become the rule for small arms with all nations, its adoption for field artillery is not yet assured. If we may credit a rumor which was sufficiently responsible to inspire a call for information quite recently in the British Parliament, the practical experience of the Franco-Prussian war has not been altogether favorable to breech-loaders. The question, so far as England goes, has been definitely settled in favor of the old style. In July last a committee was appointed under the presidency of Major-General ST. GEORGE to conduct an exhaustive trial of the relative efficiency of muzzle-loaders and breech-loaders. The report of the committee, which has been adopted by the Secretary of State for War, strongly affirms the superiority of the former system, one member alone dissenting from the final opinion.

The test conducted by the committee showed that, as regards rapidity of fire, the muzzle-loader had invariably the advantage over the breech-loaders brought into comparison; that in range and accuracy there was little practical difference between the two; that in the important feature of endurance the muzzle-loader possessed decided superiority. The greater cost of the breech-loader, with the necessity of additional tools and battery stores and specially paid armorers, is urged as a serious objection.

For the present it thus appears that any departure from the old system of field guns is rejected by the British War Office. The efforts of invention will have to develop some more simple and less costly and weighty breech-mechanism, before the decision of General ST. GEORGE's committee, and the coincident experience of the Shoeburyness school of gunnery, can be overthrown.

AMONG our recent extracts from foreign papers will be found one giving a description of the monitor *Glatton*, built for the British navy, probably the predecessor of a long line of similar structures. The awe-struck reporter calls her "the most formidable and pachydermatous of iron-clads." So that even in her birth she has rendered service to the literature of nomenclature. Hereafter we shall have all the defensive qualities of a vessel classed as her pachydermous properties; and that phrases will eventually give way to *pachydermosity*.

The pachydermosity then of the *Glatton* is worthy the ponderous term. Below the water line she has 8 and 10-inch armor, above it 12-inch. Her turret is covered with 12 and 14-inch plates, placed on a wood backing whose thickness is not given. But it is when we come to the deck and to one other feature that we see how necessary it was to add a word to the vocabulary of marine engineering. The deck is covered with three-inch iron, for the purpose of protecting the ship from the vertical fall of shells. That it is utterly incapable of the work must be apparent to all. Certainly the angle at which shells

will break through a three-inch covering is higher than that at which they will break through a one-inch plate. But against vertical fire of shells from the guns which are nowadays placed in seacoast fortifications one inch of iron is just as good as three inches, and both are helpless. This point is sufficiently important to forbid the use of the extra plating, which in the *Glatton* weighs 600 tons and is therefore a serious burden; for it is precisely vertical fire and from mortars of the largest dimensions that is to be poured upon ships entering a hostile harbor, if the engineers succeed in planting mortars in seacoast batteries in such a way as to sweep with certainty every part of the roadstead. The reason for adopting this system is the impossibility of constructing anything that will not yield to the fall of a heavy shell. The argument against the plan is that the chance of hitting a vessel by mortar fire is exceedingly small. The argument for it is that this chance can be greatly increased by previous mapping of the roadway and massing great numbers of mortars in batteries, each one of which is placed to cover its own section.

FROM an article on the navy estimates in the *London Times*, we learn that the present policy of the British Government is to maintain the navy as much as possible at its present force, and to employ the dockyards specially in increasing the number of gunboats directly applicable to the defence of the coast. Five of the *Staunch* class have been practically completed in the year, and progress will be made with twelve gunboats of different classes in 1871-72. Instead of constructing costly forts, it is proposed that small vessels of light draught of water, but carrying an 18-ton or even heavier gun, should be assigned to each port. According to Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, 100 vessels of this class might be built for the cost of two iron-clads; and Mr. GRAVES urged the Government to set about the construction of forty or fifty of these light but powerful craft from the number provided for last year. The wages for this force for 1871-72 amount to £2,693,336, or £605 more than for 1870-71; the year 1871-72 includes an extra day on account of leap year. The difficulty of recruiting has reappeared. An attempt has been made to secure 450 additional blue-jackets since September last, and only fifty had been obtained. The 18,000 or 19,000 blue-jackets now on the ships' books appear to be of good quality, since no fewer than 8,000 of them are seamen-gunners. The difficulty of manning the navy is not exceptional; the crews of first-class merchantmen are largely composed of men of foreign nationalities, and even of Asiatics. The total number of guns required to complete the armament of every ship either built or building is 1,876, and the guns available for naval service number 1,901.

THE *London Army and Navy Gazette* publishes a communication signed "An Infantry Captain," which must have miscarried, as it was evidently intended for our columns. "The annual clothing is now being issued," writes the captain, "and we are still delighted with the continual appearance of the shoddy which is so liberally bestowed upon the infantry soldier. Will the time ever arrive when he will be respectably clad? At present, instead of his clothes being made to fit him, he has to make himself fit his clothes."

How like this sounds to the letters which cover our desk! Here right at hand is one from an enlisted man, who complains that one of the chief causes of dissatisfaction and desertion is the clothing and clothing allowance. "In the first place, the clothing sent to the frontier is of the most inferior quality, being the refuse of all shoddy contracts let during the late rebellion, repacked, overhauled, and new buttoned, in a great many instances utterly worthless and unfit for service; but it is the best and all they can get, and perforce they have to take it, pay at least one-third their monthly pay to the company tailor to get it fitted and literally made over, and in three weeks' time (at daily labor) they are again ready for the store-room and company tailor." Doubtless the evil of shoddy is greater in our service, because of the large amount of clothing left over from the hastily filled contracts of the war, but it may serve to console our grumblers to know that they have foreign sympathizers in their woes. And there may be additional comfort for

them in the reflection that these are the days of shoddy, and they could hardly keep in the fashion and discard it altogether.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, in his autobiography just published, tells us that he was in Paris in July, 1833, when NAPOLEON's pillar in the Place Vendôme was unveiled. The evening before, while the workmen were at work, the statue still covered, and people gathered in crowds on the place, "a strange-looking, lean old woman," he adds, "came toward me, and with laughter and an expression of insanity said to me, 'There they have placed him; to-morrow, perhaps, they take him down again. Ha, ha, ha! I know the French people.'"

The prophecy was not so wild a one as to justify the suspicion of insanity. To-day the news comes that the Paris Commune are divided between casting this column back into cannon, and selling it to an American banker for transportation to the Central Park in New York. What a destiny for the captured cannon of Marengo and Austerlitz!

THE struggle between the Government at Versailles and the Communists in Paris still continues without decisive result. A despatch from Versailles reports that the Government troops had carried the wood of Colombes and occupied Asnières, driving the enemy across the Seine, and capturing some prisoners with small loss to themselves. MENOTTI GARIBALDI has been elected a member of the Commune, and from private sources we learn that C. CAROLL TEVIS, colonel of a Delaware regiment during our war, and more lately having a command in the Pope's Guard, is among the insurgents.

American guns are in use in Paris, and of these the *London Times* specials condescend to "speak highly." We are not informed what guns these are; we know the insurgents have some of the Gatling guns, and doubtless some of our breech-loaders. The Garibaldians had some of the Spencer repeating arm. The pay of the National Guard supporting the Commune is reported to be in arrears, though the correspondent of the *London News* states that the Communists are in funds, having obtained 38,000,000 francs from bonds of the city of Paris purchased by the Bank of France. The churches and public offices have been stripped of their plate, which has been sent to the mint to be converted into coin. Half a million of people have left Paris since the troubles commenced. These are the reports that come over the wires.

THE *North German Correspondent*, published at Berlin, drops this title in recognition of the now happily united Vaterland, and comes to us henceforth as the *German Correspondent*. The numbers for March 22 and 25 bring full reports of the solemn opening of the first German Reichstag, with the speech from the throne, so eloquent in its announcement of the results accomplished by the war, in which, as the Emperor declares, his people wrote in indelible characters on the battle-fields of France their determination to be and remain a united people.

The *Correspondent* discusses the threat of non-intercourse with Germany which comes from France, and urges that this will bring ruin to the numerous French manufacturers and merchants depending for their wares upon the skill and intelligence of German artisans, who are preferred to the French on account of their superior steadiness. It consoles itself with the reflection that if a Chinese wall is to be erected between the two countries, "we shall not regret to see an embargo placed on the importation of licentious literature, indecent comedies, monstrous fashions beneath which our women hide their natural advantages, and shameless Parisian cancan-dancers. We shall manage to liberate ourselves completely from that corrupting and debasing influence which France has for so long more or less exercised over all continental nations; we shall learn more of that dignified self-respect which distinguishes the Englishman and the American; and we may in time elevate our national character till it imposes even on French vanity and self-worship."

WE learn that an effort is being made to organize a systematic movement among the officers appointed from the Army to secure a Congressional enactment giving them full credit for all the time they have been in the service. There are about two hundred of this class of officers at present in the Army. We have received a communication on the subject, which we shall publish another week.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—No. XIV.

THE LESSONS OF THE DECADE.

BY A VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1871, by W. C. & F. P. Church, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

STRATEGY—SCOUTS.

We have now passed in review the purely tactical and logistic elements of cavalry in campaign, its arms, horses, food, forage, clothing, marches, baggage, and artillery. It remains to treat of the strategical part of cavalry duty, the system of pickets and scouts, whereby it finds out the enemy's movements while hiding its own. We will commence with scouts.

Perhaps there is no part of warfare so difficult to master, so important in results if mastered, so fruitful of disasters if uncomprehended, as the science of scouting. Able, faithful, and trustworthy scouts are very rare. The combination of qualities that go to make a good scout is not often met with. Nine out of ten of the headquarter scouts in our service during the war were simply reckless scoundrels, who brought in but little valuable information, and stole horses from the farmers to sell for a consideration. There were exceptions, but this was the rule. A more useless body of men, take them all in all, was seldom met with. The rebel scouts, on the other hand, especially at the commencement of the war, furnished the fullest information to their chiefs. One great cause of this was that the rebel cavalry scouts were very often officers of intelligence and address, who could take hints quickly, adapt themselves to circumstances with readiness, and who had their hearts in the business. In the last words lies the whole secret of the scouting system. Some men are natural detectives. Such men are fitted for the position of scout because they love the excitement of finding out. Other men have suffered deadly injury from the enemy, and long to avenge themselves. If such men have lived in the country to be scouted in and know it well, they are the men to employ, if intelligent. But one quick-witted, well-educated officer, well mounted and lavishly supplied with fresh horses, if needed, will bring in more reliable intelligence than a whole swarm of detailed horse-thieves out of the ranks. It is far from good policy to think every rascal a smart man. An honest man whose word can be relied on will not furnish false information.

Scouts will do well to go in pairs. Two pairs of eyes are better than one, and two heads are proverbially better than a single brain. One can often take back intelligence while the other goes further at greater risk; so that even if the latter is captured, the general gets the news.

Scouts should be mounted in the best possible manner. They should be first-class pistol-shots, and carry from two to four revolvers in belt and saddle holsters. They should carry no sabre on any account, as its jingle would betray them, and they ought to be light men themselves. Many a time they'll have to ride for their lives, and an extra pound or two may cause their loss. They should have all their grain and clothing carried in headquarter wagons to lighten them. Generally, they manage to live off the country without any difficulty, and supply themselves with horses in the same way, as before mentioned.

The system is an excellent one if none but reliable officers are appointed. The mistake lies in supposing every smart horse-thief to be a good scout. A perfectly brave man he must be, not afraid to hover round the enemy's flanks, and find out his position in full. Such a man is valuable. A dozen such are invaluable, and worth a horse every day if they need it, which they oftentimes will.

With the spy system a cavalry treatise has nothing to do. Spies are expensive luxuries, and belong more to the province of the chief of the whole army than to that of the cavalry corps general. But the system of headquarter scouts, under proper discipline, furnishes one of the best lessons of the decade for the future. Headquarter scouts form an extreme advance of bold, wary men, on swift horses, who should not fear to venture miles away in front of their own advance guard, to gain any information of the enemy's movements. Men detailed in rotation for this duty fail in skill and experience. They must be kept on the same duty constantly, to acquire the skill. Every day that passes, every lucky escape, adds to their boldness in finding out the numbers and position of the enemy, and boldness and swift riding are two valuable qualities in a scout. If they are reliable in their information, it will be found much more serviceable than that of spies, on account of its frequency, and the short time elapsing between seeing and reporting.

Scouts should not be dressed in the enemy's uniform. It tends to render the business treacherous and to degrade its character in the eyes of the men in the column, besides deterring many men from volunteering as scouts

who would make the best. Our own headquarter scouts, when Sheridan commanded the cavalry corps, were very much disliked by the men on account of their assuming the rebel uniform. I have known them even to be fired at deliberately by our own men, under pretence of mistaking them for enemies. Dressed in our own uniform, or something easily recognizable as such, they lose the sneaking spy character, and become twice as useful in reality. Their uniform should be something that resembles that of the enemy only at a little distance, and prevents the wearer being shot at by your own men.

Under the "enemy's uniform" system, the men in the column frequently fail to distinguish friend from foe, and I have known more than one instance of rebel officers coming inside of our lines and making due inspection without danger in full uniform. They were taken for headquarter scouts.

But, under proper discipline, as before noticed, a body of bold quick-witted men, with sharp eyes, accustomed to judge of the strength of bodies of men at a glance, are very valuable. They should be prepared to shoot at an instant's notice; to pick up the enemy's stragglers and question them; to ride all round his columns and wagon train; to make off across country at a speed that defies pursuit, if detected; to turn and fight if not followed by more than four men. Quick decisive work can be made with revolvers, if a man is cool, determined, and a sure shot. Such a man has more than even chances with four ordinary cavalry soldiers pursuing him. If he should be a first-class swordsman, it may even be advisable for him to wear a sabre. But in that case the scabbard must be of simple leather, or the jingling will betray him. For night work, and often for day work, scouts should be provided with some sort of pads to deaden the sound of their horses' feet if necessity requires it. Such pads are easily made, and can be adjusted on occasion. They must be frequently renewed, as they will quickly wear out, and to be of any good they must be very thick and soft. A scout should also be provided with a pair of hobbles, to enable him to leave his horse motionless if necessary, while he reconnoitres on foot. A single strap, with two loops near the end, is the best thing for this purpose. The loops, which slip up and down, are passed around the two front pasterns, the long end of the strap is tied over the hock of one hind leg. A horse thus secured will stand like a statue for hours, and is released in twenty seconds. The strap can be used as an ordinary halter strap, if hitching places are near; but the hobbling plan makes a scout independent in a meadow behind a hill, whence he might often make valuable observations. Scouts should be furnished with powerful telescopes, to enable them to count distant forces with accuracy and in safety. A wary scout, at a prudent distance, with a good glass, can often gather more valuable information than a more reckless one who ventures in closer. The former sees, himself unseen.

If men can be found well acquainted with the country to be operated in, so much the better scouts. But if this is impossible, every scout should carry a map, on a large scale, to be filled in with details from his observations. Under this system, it will be seen, a scout becomes an important adjunct of the topographical engineers, and may often be of great service. The scale maps furnished them should be drawn by the engineer officers of the corps, and the scouts will very soon learn their use, and become emulous of supplying the best details for their skeleton maps. True, an engineer officer would be needed on the corps staff, but this is only as it should be; and if topographical skill were more generally utilized by cavalry officers, the gain would be immense to the whole Army. A very little experience, under the guidance of a good practical topographical engineer, would render the majority of men of intelligence and fair education capable of filling in the details of a map enlarged to say two inches to the mile, with a fair degree of accuracy, increasing every day. Distances from place to place should be timed by the watch and pace very carefully noted at every change thereof on a note book. Courses by the pocket compass, carefully laid down, will help the engineer officer and his assistants amazingly. If every scout carried a note book in which he was taught to record his route, in the form of an itinerary, maps might be made with but little difficulty that would prove of great service in operations over the same ground. The general and engineer officer, by taking a little trouble to train scouts in this matter during winter quarters and in long rests over well-known ground, can very soon judge of their capacity and correct their inaccuracies, besides teaching them how to do the greatest amount of work in the shortest time. No scout need then come in empty-handed. Even if he has not seen the enemy, he has mapped the country, and topographical information is always valuable.

In the second part will be found brief directions for an

itinerary over a supposititious country and rules for estimating distances by the size of objects, etc.

Scouts should be paid highly and kept on probation. If they are detailed from the ranks, they must be very sharply watched, to prevent their becoming marauders. Scouts have such fine opportunities for this practice that the only real safeguard against it is the selection of honest men for the duty.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY contributes to the May "Galaxy" a sketch of the Duke of Cambridge, who is described as "handsome in a certain sense, but heavy, stolid, sensual-looking, and even gross in form and face. He has indeed nearly all the peculiarities of physiognomy which especially belong to the most typical members of the Guelph family, and there is, moreover, despite the obesity which usually suggests careless good-humor, something sinister or secret in his expression not pleasant to look upon. He seems to be a man of respectable average abilities. He is not a remarkably bad speaker. When he addresses the House of Lords, which he does rarely, or a public meeting or dinner party, which he does often, he acquits himself rather better than the ordinary county member of Parliament. Judging by his apparent mental capacity and his style as a speaker, he ought to be rather popular than otherwise in England, for the English people like respectable mediocrity and not talent in their princes. He is so respectable and such an ass, says Thackeray speaking of somebody, 'that I positively wonder he didn't get on in England.' The Duke of Cambridge is so respectable (in intellectual capacity) and so dull that I positively wonder he has not been popular in England. But popular he never has been."

This want of popularity is thus accounted for:

"He is Commander-in-Chief of the British army; and that I believe to be his grand offence in the eyes of the British public. Many offences incident to his position are indeed charged upon him. It is said that he makes an unfair use, for purposes of favoritism, of the immense patronage which his office places at his disposal. Some years ago scandal used to charge him with advancing men out of the same motive which induced the Marquis of Steyne to obtain an appointment for Colonel Rawdon Crawley. The private life of the Duke is said to have been immoral, and unluckily for him it so happened that some of his closest friends and favorites became now and then involved in scandals of which the law courts had to take cognizance. But had none of these things been so, or been said, I think the Duke of Cambridge would have lacked popularity just as much as he does. The English people are silently angry with him, mainly because he is an anachronism—a man raised to the most influential public appointment the sovereign can bestow, for no other reason than because he is a member of the royal family. The Duke of Cambridge in the office of Commander-in-Chief is an anachronism at the head of an anomaly. The system is unfit for the army or the country; the man is incompetent to manage any military system, good or bad."

He "has never shown the slightest military talent, the faintest capacity for the business of war. In his only campaign he proved worse than useless, and more than once made a humiliating exhibition, not of cowardice, but of utter incapacity and flaccid nervelessness. If he never proved himself much of a soldier, he had at least opportunity enough to learn all the ordinary business of his profession. He actually is, and always has been, a professional soldier—not nominally an officer, as the late Prince Albert was, or as the Prince of Wales is, or as the Princess Victoria (Crown Princess of Prussia) may be said for that matter to be, the lady holding, I believe, an appointment as colonel of some regiment, and being doubtless just as well acquainted with her regimental duties as her fat and heavy brother. The Duke of Cambridge was made a colonel at the age of eighteen, and he did the ordinary barrack and garrison duties of his place. When the Crimean war broke out he was appointed to the command of the first division of the army sent against the Russians. He 'lost his head,' people say; he could not stand the sights and sounds of the battle-field. It required on one occasion—at Inkerman, I believe—the prompt and sharp interference of the late Lord Clyde, then Sir Colin Campbell, to prevent his Royal Highness from making a sad mess of his command. It is not likely that he wanted personal courage—few princes do; but his nerves gave way, and as he could be of no further use to anybody, he was induced to return home. France and England each sent a fat prince, cousin of the reigning sovereign, to the Crimean war, and each prince rather suddenly came home again with the invidious whispers of the malign unpleasantly criticizing his retreat from the field.

"It was not long after the Duke's return home that on the death or resignation (I don't now quite remember which) of Viscount Hardinge, our heavy 'George' was made Commander-in-Chief of the British army. I venture to think that, taking all the conditions of the time and the appointment into consideration, no more unreasonable, no more unjustifiable instance of military promotion was ever seen in England.

"For observe that the worst thing about the appointment of the Duke of Cambridge is not that an incompetent person obtains by virtue of his rank the highest military position in the State. If this were all, there might be just the same thing said of almost every other European country—indeed, of almost every other country. The King of Prussia was Commander-in-Chief of the armies of North Germany, but no one supposed that he was really competent to discharge all the duties of such a position. Abraham Lincoln was Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Army, by virtue of his office of President; but no one supposed that his military knowledge and capacity would ever have recommended him to such a post. The appointment in each case was only nominal, and as a matter of political convenience and propriety.

"But the Duke of Cambridge, as a professional soldier, although a very indifferent one, is expected to perform and does perform the duties of his office, after his own fashion. He is too high in rank to be openly rebuked, contradicted, or called to account; he is not high enough to be accepted as a mere official ornament or figurehead. He is too much of a professional general to become willingly the pupil and instrument of a more skilled subordinate; too little of a professional general to render his authority of any real value, or to be properly qualified for any high military position. So the Duke of Cambridge did actually direct the affairs of the army, interfered in everything, was supreme in everything, and I think it is not too much to say mismanaged everything. He stood in the way of all useful reforms; he sheltered old abuses; he was as dictatorial as though he had the military genius of a Wellington or a Von Moltke; he was as independent of public opinion as the Mikado of Japan. The kind of mistakes which were made and abuses which were committed under his administration were not such as to attract much of the attention or interest of the newspapers. In England the press, moreover, is not supposed to be at liberty to criticise princes. Of late some little efforts at daring innovation are made in this direction; but as a rule, unless a prince does something very wrong indeed, he is secure from any censure or even criticism on the part of the newspapers. There was, besides, one great practical difficulty in the way of any one inclined to criticise the military administration of the Duke of Cambridge. The War Department in England had grown to be a kind of anomalous two-headed institution. There is a Secretary of War, who sits in the House of Lords or the House of Commons, as the case may be, and whom every one can challenge, criticise, and censure as he pleases. There is the Commander-in-Chief. Which of these two functionaries is the superior? The theory of course is that the Secretary of War is supreme; that he is responsible to Parliament, and that every official in the department is responsible to him. But everybody in England knows that this is not the actual case.

"The Duke of Cambridge, it is said, habitually acts upon his own authority and ignores the War Office altogether. Things are done by him of which the Secretary of War knows nothing until they are done. The late Sidney Herbert, a man devoted to the duties of the War Department, over which he presided for some years, once emphatically refused during a debate in the House of Commons to evade the responsibility of some step taken at the Horse Guards, by pleading that it was made without the knowledge of the War Office. He declared that he considered himself, as War Secretary, responsible to Parliament for everything done in any office of the War Department. But it was quite evident from the tone of his speech that the thing had been done without his knowledge or consent, and that if anybody but the Queen's cousin had done it there would have been a 'row in the building.' Now Sidney Herbert was an aristocrat of high rank, of splendid fortune, of unsurpassed social dignity and influence, of great political talents and reputation. If he then could not attempt to control and rebuke the Queen's cousin, how could such an attempt be expected from a man like Mr. Cardwell, the present War Secretary? Mr. Cardwell is a dull, steady-going, respectable man, who has no pretension to anything like the rank, social influence, or even popularity of Sidney Herbert.

"Let any stranger in London who happens to be in the gallery of the House of Lords, observe the astonishing deference with which even a pure-blooded marquis or earl of antique title will receive the greeting of the Duke of Cambridge; and then say what chance there is of a War Secretary, who probably belongs to the middle or manufacturing classes, venturing to dictate to or rebuke so tremendous a *magnifico*. Lately an audacious critic of the Duke has started up in the person of a clever, vivacious young member of Parliament, George Otto Trevelyan, son of one of the ablest Indian administrators and nephew of Lord Macaulay. Trevelyan once held, I think, some subordinate place in the War Department, and he has lately been horrifying the conservatism and veneration of English society by boldly making speeches in which he attacks the Queen's cousin, declares that the latter is an injury and nuisance to the army system, that he stands in the way of all improvement, and that he ought to be abolished. But although most people do profoundly and potentially believe what this saucy Trevelyan says, yet his words find little echo in public debate, and his direct motions in the House of Commons have been unsuccessful. The Duke, I perceive, has lately, however, descended so far from his position of supreme dignity as to defend himself in a public speech, and to claim the merit of having always been a progressive and indeed rather daring army reformer. But I do not believe the English Government or Parliament would ever have ventured to take one step to lessen the Duke of Cambridge's power of doing harm to the military service, were it not for the pressure of events with which England had nothing directly to do, and which nevertheless have proved too strong for the resistance even of princes and of vested interests. The practical dethronement of the Duke of Cambridge I hold to be as certain as any mortal event still in the future can well be declared. The anomaly, the inconvenience, the degradation which English governments and Parliaments would have endured forever if left to themselves, may be regarded as destined to be swept away by the same flood which overwhelmed the military organization of France, and washed the Bonapartes off the throne of the Tuileries. The Duke of Cambridge too had to surrender at Sedan.

For with the overwhelming successes of Prussia and the unparalleled collapse of France, there arose in England so loud and general a cry for the reorganization of the decaying old army system that no Government could possibly attempt to disregard it. Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet had the sense and spirit to see that no middle course of reform would be worth anything. In *medio tutissimū vias* would never apply to this case. Any reform must count on the obstinate opposition of vested interests—a tremendous power in English affairs; and

the only way to bear down that opposition would be by introducing a reform so thorough and grand as to carry with it the enthusiasm of popular support. Therefore the Government have undertaken a new work of revolution, certainly not less bold than that which overthrew the Irish Church, and destined perhaps to have a still more decisive influence on the political organization of English society. One of the many changes this measure will introduce—and it is certain to be carried, first or last—will be the extinction of the anomaly now represented by the position of the Duke of Cambridge.

"Next comes the abolition of the purchase system as regards the commissions held by military officers. Except in certain regiments, and certain branches of the service outside England itself, the rule is that an officer obtains his commission by purchase. Promotion can be bought in the same way. A commission is a vested interest. The owner has paid so much for it, and expects to sell it for an equal sum. The regulation price recognized by law and the Horse Guards is by no means the actual price of the article. It is worth ever so much more to the holder, and he must of course have its real, not its regulation value. The pay in the English army is, for the officers, ridiculously small. The habits of the army, among officers, are ridiculously expensive. An officer is not expected to live upon his pay.

"But the English system allowed full scope to wealth, and the result was that certain regiments prided themselves on luxury and ostentation, and a poor man, or even a man of moderate means, could not live in them. Add to all this that while the expenses were great and the pay next to nothing, there were certain valuable prizes, sinecures, and monopolies to be had in the army, which favoritism and family influence could procure, and which therefore rendered it additionally desirable that the control of the military organization should be retained in the hands of the aristocracy. John Bright described the military and diplomatic services of England as 'a gigantic system of outdoor relief for the broken-down members of the British aristocracy.' This was especially true of the military service, which had a large number of rich and pleasant prizes to be awarded at the uncontrolled discretion of the authorities. It might be fairly said that every aristocratic family had at least one scion in the army. Every aristocratic family had likewise one in the House of Commons; sometimes two, or three, or four sons and nephews. The mere numerical strength of the military officers who had seats in the House of Commons was enough to hold up a tremendous barrier in the way of army reform or political reform. It was as clear as light that a popular Parliament would among its very first works of reformation proceed to throw open the army to the competition of merit, independently of either aristocratic rank or moneyed influence. So the military men in the House of Commons were, with some few and remarkable exceptions, steady Tories and firm opponents of all reform either in the army or the political system. Year after year did gallant old De Lacy Evans bring forward his motion for the abolition of the purchase system in vain. He was always met by the supposed practical authority of the great bulk of the military members and by the dead weight of aristocratic influence and vested interests. The army, as then organized, was at once the fortress and the trophy of the English aristocracy. At last the effort at reform seemed to be given up altogether. Though humane reformers did at last succeed in getting rid of the detestable system of flogging in the army, the practice of trafficking in commissions seemed safer than ever. One difficulty in the way of its abolition was always pressed with special emphasis by persons who otherwise were prodigal enough of the public money—the cost such a measure would entail on the people of England. It would be impossible, of course, to abolish such a system without compensating those who had paid money for the commissions which thenceforward could be sold no more. The amount of money required for such compensation would be some forty millions of dollars. Moreover, when commissions are given away among all classes according to merit, the pay of officers will have to be raised.

"Finally, the Government propose to introduce measures calculated to weld together as far as possible the regular and irregular forces of the country. There are in England three classes of soldiery—the regular army, the militia, and the volunteers. The militia constitute a force as nearly as possible corresponding with that in whose companionship Sir John Falstaff declined to march through Coventry. Bombastes Furioso or the Graunde Duchesse hardly ever marshalled such a body of men as may be seen when a British militia regiment is turned out for exercise. Awkward country bumpkins and beer-swilling rowdies of the poacher class make up the bulk of the private. They are a terror to any small town where they may happen to be exercising, and where not infrequently they finish up a day's drill by a general smashing of windows, sacking of shops, and plundering of inhabitants. The volunteers are a force composed of a much better class of men, and are capable, I think, of great military efficiency and service if properly organized. Of late the volunteer force has, I believe, been growing somewhat demoralized. The Government never gave it very cordial encouragement, its position was hardly defined, and the national enthusiasm out of which it sprang naturally began to languish. We in England have always owed our volunteer force to some sudden menace or dread of French invasion. It was so in the time of William Pitt. We all remember the famous sarcasm with which that statesman replied to the request of some volunteer regiments not to be sent out on foreign service. Pitt gravely assured them that they never should be sent out of the country unless in case of England's invasion. Erskine was a volunteer, and I think it was as an officer of volunteers that Gibbon said he acquired a practical knowledge of military affairs, which proved useful to him in describing the decline and fall of the Roman empire. Our present volunteer service originated in the last of the 'three panics' described by Cobden—the fear of invasion by Louis Napoleon, the panic which Tennyson endeavored to foment by his weak and foolish 'Form, form! Riflemen, form!' The

volunteer force, however, continued to grow stronger and stronger long after the alarm had died away; and even though recently the progress of improvement seems to have been somewhat checked, and the volunteer body to have become lax in its organization, it appears to me that in its intelligence, its earnestness, and its physical capacity there exists the material out of which might be moulded a very valuable arm of the military service. The War Minister now proposes to take steps which shall render the militia a decent body, commanded by really qualified and responsible officers, which shall give better officers to the volunteers, and place these latter under more effective discipline, and which shall bring militia and volunteers into closer relationship with the regular army. How far these objects may be attained by the measures now under consideration I do not pretend to judge; but I cannot regard the present War Minister as a man highly qualified for the place he holds."

A NEW YORK insurance journal, the *Underwriter* thus refers to the plan of life insurance for the Army and Navy adopted by the St. Louis Mutual Insurance Company:

Insurance for Army and Navy officers has occupied the attention of companies for some years. Until of late the only concession made to this class was that of dispensing with an extra risk during life, but in lieu thereof, if death occurred while in the discharge of duty or in battle, ten per cent. of the face of the policy would be deducted at the time of settlement.

The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company has lately inaugurated a plan which cannot fail to work well for the class it is intended to serve. The plan was originated by Mr. James B. Houston, of the firm of Gregory and Houston, general agents of the company at New York, and is briefly as follows: An Army and Navy branch will be established by the company as soon as one hundred officers shall agree to take out policies of \$5,000 each. The policies will be issued in the usual manner and at the same rate as is paid by civilians, and on all the plans of the company. The examinations of applicants may be made by any Army or Navy surgeon. The premiums are payable monthly, and shall not be forfeited for non-payment of premium on the particular day on which it is due, provided it has been sent to the office on that or the preceding day.

The insured are free to perform all or any duty connected with the service without extra premium, whether in peace or war.

The branch is to be kept distinct and separate from the company's other business, and dividends will be declared on the business of the branch alone, but the entire assets of the company are pledged for payment of every policy.

This will be a great boon to officers, as they will be enabled to enjoy the benefits of life insurance without paying fancy "war" prices for their insurance, and, as these policies will be kept in a separate class, there will be no injustice done to other policy-holders.

We are always glad to give publicity to such valuable measures as companies may adopt from time to time, and in this instance feel a special pleasure in noting progress on the part of the staunch old St. Louis Mutual.

At an adjourned meeting of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, Military Order, Loyal Legion, U. S., held at the quarters, 1103 Walnut St., Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, the 12th instant, the following were elected companions of the Order of the first class: Major-General John M. Schofield, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Hiram Leonard, Major and Brevet Brigadier-General Charles G. Sawtelle, First Lieutenant and Brevet Major George W. McKee, Commander Charles J. McDougal, Lieutenant-Commander Alfred T. Snell, Captain John Henley Higbee, Major Jonathan Letterman, M. D., Brevet Brigadier-General George W. Bowie, Brevet Brigadier-General George S. Evans, Brevet Colonel James M. McNulty, M. D., and Brevet Major William Gouverneur Morris. General Schofield and the other officers elected from California propose to establish a Commandery of the Order in San Francisco.

In the settlement of claims under the act of March 3, 1849, for vessels lost in the military service of the United States, Comptroller Brodhead has decided that the Government was subrogated to the rights of the owners in respect of insurance, and that consequently only the value of the lost vessel, less the amount of insurance, would be paid. The underwriters, on the contrary, claimed that having paid the insurance they were subrogated to the rights of the owners, and had therefore a legal claim for reimbursement from the United States. The Comptroller stated that the party which received the premium ought to stand the risk, and that it would be a novel and unsound principle of law which would give an insurance company the premium and impose the risk on the Government. An opinion of a former Attorney-General was invoked in favor of the claims of the insurers, but the Secretary of the Treasury sustained the Comptroller and declined payment.

The late Edwin A. Stevens, who was one of the original managers of the Soldiers' Home at Newark, N. J., left to the State the "Stevens Battery." As the Federal Constitution prohibits any State from owning vessels of war, the authorities have decided to sell the battery. Ex-Governor Ward has petitioned the Legislature, and a bill to carry the provisions of his petition into effect has been introduced into that body, that the income derived from the sale of the battery be devoted to the support of the Soldiers' Home at Newark, and the Children's Home at Trenton, and that when the need for the use of the money no longer exists, by the death of the crippled soldiers and the maturity of the orphans, it may then be applied to educational purposes.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE SEVENTH'S ANNUAL.—This well-known regiment gave its annual promenade concert on Thursday evening, the 13th, at the Academy. This humble name, *promenade concert*, which suggests simply a stiff-necked and proper procession marching to slow music, does not by any means describe the superb affair of which we are to speak. It is a euphemistic name selected for the benefit of the conscientious and high-toned, whose scruples do not permit them to attend balls, but who greatly enjoy a promenade and are willing to endure Grafulla's music, even though it interferes with sober and improving conversation. The printed programme for the evening ordained a promenade from 8 to 10; after that dancing till one o'clock. It was followed out as might have been expected, the promenade beginning very late and the dancing very early. In other words, the people began to assemble at half past nine, and dancing began a few minutes later. The Seventh regiment promenade is regarded as the most select and difficult of the great balls of the season; great care is exercised to secure the presence of only people of recognized standing, and though it has been found practically impossible to make the entertainment one of Utopian exclusiveness, yet the company, style, and management on this occasion approached as nearly the ideal of perfection as is permitted in this imperfect world.

The managers of the ball, knowing better than to paint the lily, did not attempt to add to the beauty of the Academy by decorations. At the back of the stage hung a curtain representing a pretty summer landscape, whose green hills and sparkling waters formed a refreshing background and relieved the glare of the dazzling amphitheatre. In front of this was the tastefully draped platform where sat General Grafulla and his happy band, to inspire the dancers; and we are informed by reliable authority that better music has never been heard since Apollo and his famous troupe played on Mount Parnassus. Another band of musicians was stationed in the topmost gallery, to play for the promenaders between the dances. A young lady was heard to remark that she then heard for the first time the sweet strains of Paradise, which she had always thought to be fabulous. The dancing floor, as usual, included the stage and the parquet, which was floored over. The dress circle and paradise were occupied by spectators. The *premieres* and *secondes* boxes were more especially rented for the evening, and the double horseshoe of rich toilets, with fluttering fans and sparkling jewels, was almost as dazzling to the spectator looking up from below, as was the scene upon the stage with its circling and eddying maze of colors, its flashing uniforms and elegant dresses.

Not to avail ourselves of the time-honored simile of the kaleidoscope, and the vast bed of flowers, it is sufficient to say of the gentlemen, that all who were not military were civil enough to appear in evening dress, and of the ladies that their toilets were more tasteful and becoming than usual. The new fashion of rigid simplicity in jewelry is very generally followed, and with good results. Very few ladies or gentlemen wore diamonds or showy jewels. Colonel James F., Jr., was not present, but we noticed a gentleman, probably from Goleonda, who followed and guided the dazzling rays of a luminary in his capacious shirt front, which bore to him the relation of a binnacle light to a ship. The dazzling brilliancy of this breastpin made everything else fade by contrast into temporary dimness. The ball was not a crush, and on this account more enjoyable than great balls generally are. The space allotted for dancing was well filled, and sometimes crowded so that the greatest care did not prevent accidents to the long trains of the lady dancers. We regret to say that the inevitable young man with the crush hat was largely represented. Why these collapsing hats are carried in the dance is best known to those who carry them. This is not, like most novelties, an imported fashion, but a local eccentricity which has risen and we trust will end here in the metropolis. It was remarked that no officers of the regular service were present, and very few representatives of the various branches of the National Guard; this was a noticeable defect. The regimental and brigade commandants and their chiefs of staff were invited, and of course the division commandant and his staff; but the number of general officers was less than might have been expected. A sumptuous feast was spread for the privileged few in the committee room, where a dusky Ganymede poured out brimming libations of nectar for the martial and reportorial visitor, and then fed the Jovial bird with ambrosia. We saw no one who appeared ill-natured, embarrassed, or home-sick, and there was nothing to detract from the general enjoyment. The arrangements were well conceived and executed, and good taste, good order, and good humor were marked features of the evening.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—Company H on Thursday evening of last week gave a concert and hop at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, for the benefit of one of its drummers, who is sick and in indigent circumstances. The members of the company, in fact the entire regiment, manifested their interest in the cause by a large sale and purchase of tickets, so that the net proceeds of the pleasant gathering must have reached many hundred dollars. The arsenal was unusual in its gay decorations, and presented a very attractive appearance. There was a large attendance, most excellent music, and last but not least, many pretty women, in handsome and becoming toilets. The officers of the regiment generally were

among the active participants, and none present, perhaps, were more happy and smiling than the ever jolly, good-natured Major Boyd, the veteran armorer of the old Thirtieth. The major is apparently always happy, but is especially so when he sees a worthy undertaking of a favorite company and regiment successful, as this concert gave every evidence. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Captain Hull and his co-workers of the company and regiment for their efforts in this good work, and this last undertaking of Company H is only another evidence of the high standing of one of Brooklyn's best organizations and companies.

Company F, Captain Harry H. Beadle, celebrates its tenth anniversary on the evening of May 2, by a full dress parade and collation. The regimental band will be in attendance on this occasion. The sum of \$1,500 is now being expended in fitting up the Board of Officers' and the one company room of this regiment.

NINTH INFANTRY.—The regular monthly meeting of Company K, Captain Bird W. Spencer, takes place on Monday, the 24th inst. This being the annual meeting, civil officers, committees, and court-martial will then be elected. An election will also take place for a sergeant and corporal. It is the intention of the commandant as each year passes to note in orders at its close those most deserving of mention, and who have not missed any drills, meetings, or parades during the year, and for their strict attendance to every roll call hold them exempt from detail on occasions of parades, etc. The name of Private F. B. Wright is mentioned as never having been absent at roll call. Corporal J. Peter Hertzler, Privates John Coykendall and O. D. Squires have been absent but one meeting each; they therefore receive worthy mention for strict attention to duty. Private Wright is exempt from detail during the ensuing year. Captain Spencer states in company orders that, "in closing the first year's labors, the company are to be congratulated on their drill and discipline, and the thanks of the commandant are particularly due to ex-Lieutenant R. B. Cable, Lieutenant A. P. Bacon, Lieutenant James A. Mulligan, and First Sergeant O. H. Ainsworth for their untiring zeal in company matters, and their earnest support of him in company drills." At the drills of Wednesday, May 3 and 10 proximo, the members are directed to bring their knapsacks for instruction in inspection, and slinging and unslinging knapsacks.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.—This regiment is ordered to parade in full dress uniform at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Wednesday, April 26. The line will be formed at 8 o'clock. Captain W. H. O'Neal, commanding Company C, is directed to make the necessary detail for guard duty at the door; and the colonel commanding expects that commandants of companies will cause their first sergeants to report promptly, in order that the line may be formed at the hour designated.

THIRD INFANTRY.—This command paraded at Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Monday, the 10th inst., in celebration of the German peace festival. The eight companies composing the regiment arrived at various times during the morning, and the line was formed about 10:30 A. M. The command then marched to West Mount Vernon, where it joined the peace jubilee procession about 11 o'clock. The companies averaged twenty files front, and looked exceedingly well in their neat gray uniforms. The Sing Sing company, not being, uniformed did not participate in the parade. The regiment was commanded by Colonel John G. Fay, and the music was furnished by Wheeler & Wilson's band of Bridgeport, Conn. The Third is now in excellent shape for a new organization, and Colonel Fay, his chief of staff Lieutenant Jardine, and the officers and men generally manifest great interest in the regiment's progress.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.—The members of Companies D, F, I, K, and H, composing the left wing, assembled at the State Arsenal on Thursday evening last, in full fatigue, for drill. At his own request, Lieutenant W. C. Dow is relieved from duty on the Examining Board, and First Lieutenant Gilbert W. Knight is appointed in his place. The following changes have been made in this command: Commissioned—First Lieutenant John R. Davenport, to rank February 3. Discharged on account of expiration of service—Private Alfred Brooks, Company C, to date March 27. Expelled—Private John W. Matthews, Company K, to date April 10; Private Bernard Sammon, Company K, to date April 10.

The attention of commandants of companies is called to sections 3 and 4, paragraph 3, Circular No. 7, First division headquarters, series 1870. In paragraph 4, General Orders No. 3, current series, Sergeants Stagg and Wilson should read Corporals Stagg and Wilson. Private Noah Allen and George S. B. Worthen, paragraph 3, General Orders No. 4, current series, should read company Quartermaster-Sergeant Noah R. Allen and Sergeant George S. B. Worthen. The following members having passed the Examining Board, warrants will at once be issued to them: Sergeant E. C. Imley, Company E; Sergeants H. S. Swift and A. W. Belknap, Company F; Corporals W. D. Faris and G. F. Benedict, Company F; Corporals Henry C. Ripley and David Graham, Company G; Corporals T. C. Smith, J. E. Rogers, and C. R. Beekman, Company B; Corporal A. W. Holbrook, Company D.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT VETERAN ASSOCIATION.—The committee of arrangements announce the celebration of the third anniversary of the Veteran Association of the Seventy-first regiment, and the tenth anniversary of its departure for

the defence of Washington, by a dinner to be given at Hotel Brunswick, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, on Friday, April 21, at 8 o'clock P. M. Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside will be present. The annual meeting for the election of officers, receiving reports, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the same place at 7:30 o'clock. Ex-Colonel Chas. Henry Smith; 115 Broad street; Colonel Harry Rockafellar, 137 East Thirty-ninth street; and James A. Baker, 56 Park Place, are the committee of arrangements. Music by the Seventy-first regiment band.

The following are the officers elected for 1871: Colonel, Henry P. Martin; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles Henry Smith; Senior Major, Wm. J. Coles; Junior Major, Oliver Libby; Adjutant, Harry Rockafellar; Engineer, E. A. Quintard; Quartermaster, Geo. W. Roosevelt; Commissary, James T. Sanford; Paymaster, Philip R. Wilkins; Surgeon, Dr. Charles McMillan; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. James B. Reynolds. Executive Committee—Ex-Captains Seymour A. Bunce, O. P. Smith, Andrew M. Underhill, Wm. H. Benjamin, ex-Sergeant Eben Peck.

INSPECTION OF BOOKS AND PAPERS—TWELFTH INFANTRY.—We continue the exclusive publication of the interesting reports of Major Gilon, the inspector of the First brigade, First division, N. G. S. N. Y., relative to the condition of the books and papers of the regiments forming this brigade. We append herewith the Twelfth Infantry:

NEW YORK, 18th April, 1871.

Brigadier-General W. G. Ward, commanding First Brigade N. G. S. N. Y.

GENERAL: I have the honor to respectfully report that I examined the books and papers of the Twelfth Infantry N. G., on the 13th inst., and found their condition to be as follows:

Headquarters.—In reference to the books and papers of this headquarters, I am gratified to state that they are kept in the same methodical, correct, and perfect manner for which they have always heretofore been distinguished. Adjutant Murphy undoubtedly deserves the highest encomiums for the handsome and faultless condition in which his books and records are at all times to be found; they are never neglected, but are always fully and explicitly written up to date. The roster, order, letter, journal and endorsement, and consolidated report books, are models of neatness, and of which the adjutant should be (and no doubt is) justly proud.

Companies.—The books and papers of Companies A, C, E, F, G, and I, found in most excellent condition; they were fully written up and complete in every detail.

Those of Companies H and K were in very good condition, and correctly and fully written up.

The books and papers of Companies B and D were also in good condition, except that in the descriptive book of Company B the several changes that have recently occurred by promotion, etc., were not entered in the column of remarks. I also noticed in the company order book that the company orders, although written in, had not been signed by the officer issuing the same since May, 1870.

I observed also that the descriptive book of Company D remained in the same neglected and incorrect condition that I have heretofore reported it to be in. Captain Smith has, however, promised faithfully to write up a new descriptive book immediately.

This examination proved to be the most satisfactory of any heretofore held; and I trace it to no other source than holding the commanding officers of regiments responsible for the condition of the books and papers of company commanders. This tends to break the spirit of procrastination which has heretofore pervaded company officers (and caused them to defer writing up their books until an inspection was ordered), and I have no doubt will ultimately eradicate it.

Respectfully submitted, EDWARD GILON,

Major and Inspector First brigade N. G. S. N. Y.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—This command is ordered to assemble at the State Arsenal in full dress uniform (white gloves) for battalion drill April 27. Assembly at 7:45 P. M. The field officers of this regiment offer the following prizes for recruiting: First, a prize of two hundred dollars will be awarded to the company in this command which, between this date and the 1st of November, 1871, shall be able to muster at least ten recruits, thoroughly uniformed and equipped (full dress and fatigue), in addition to those already enrolled, provided that this company show a majority of recruits over any other competing company; second, the company showing at the time specified the next number of recruits, thoroughly uniformed and equipped (at least seven however being required), will receive a prize of one hundred dollars. The following non-commissioned officers, having passed the Board of Examination, have been granted warrants, viz.: Sergeants David H. Ackerman and Bernard McGowan, Company G; William D. Evans, Company F; and Corporal Charles H. Scheibel, Company K.

FIFTH INFANTRY.—The officers of this command indulge in a banquet at Irving Hall on the evening of the 25th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of Jefferson, in honor of whom the regiment received its designation as the "Jefferson Guard." Lieutenant-Colonel Kraeger is chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; and the official representatives of the old Fifth will undoubtedly have a merry time.

FIRST INFANTRY (HAWKINS ZOUAVES).—This regiment, Colonel Perley, is ordered to assemble at the State Arsenal in full uniform on the 25th inst., for inspection and review. Roll call at 8 P. M. Members who have not yet obtained their full uniform are directed to do so at once, as hereafter no one will be allowed in the ranks who is not uniformed according to the bill of dress in every particular. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform April 21, for practical and

theoretical instruction. Roll call at 8 p. m. The headquarters of this command was removed on the 15th inst. to the new armory, No. 118 West Thirty-second street.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—On Friday evening of last week another of the many changes which have occurred in the field of this command since its organization took place, by the promotion of Major Brown to the position of lieutenant-colonel, vice Camp, resigned, and Captain McGrath of Company G, major, vice Brown, promoted. The canvass for this election, as usual, caused some little excitement in the regiment, and, unlike the former field election, far from a unanimous vote was given for those selected to fill the vacancies. Nevertheless, matters were very quietly conducted, offering a happy contrast to the proceedings of the Forty-seventh of Brooklyn on a similar occasion, upon the disorder of which the press have so strongly commented. Twenty-five votes were cast for each of these positions, Captain Vose of Company D, unfortunately for him, in each instance being the opposing and defeated candidate. Captains Vose and McGrath have apparently long been rival aspirants for the position of major when such vacancies have occurred in the regiment, the latter having at last reached that high altitude of lineal rank. Captain Vose, who, by the way, is the senior company commandant of the regiment, received again his defeat with true soldierly grace, and in his speech at the usual after-entertainment, given at Delmonico's after the election, expressed his determination to stand by his company and the regiment and protect their interests as heretofore. He likewise proposed to again offer ten gold medals for competitive purposes in the regiment, which proposition, and with every consideration for the gallant and generous captain, we trust will not be accepted, for the reason that the former gifts and trials did not work satisfactorily last season in the Twenty-second, nor will such competitions ever terminate well in any regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown and Major McGrath have been connected with the regiment since its inception, and have proved themselves capable officers. They are the choice of the majority of the regiment, and as such will receive the support and aid of every inferior ranking officer of this excellent command. Brigadier-General Ward, commanding First brigade, presided with his usual urbanity at this election.

A regimental class for the instruction of recruits has been established in this command. The class will comprise the existing company recruit squads, all recruits who may hereafter be admitted into the regiment, and members who have, through absence, inattention, or otherwise, become deficient in drill and discipline, the latter to be selected from time to time by company commanders. The class will be placed under the control of the adjutant, and it will be his duty to instruct it in the school of the soldier and the principles of military discipline. In this he will be assisted by a commissioned officer and two or more non-commissioned officers, to be hereafter designated. No member of the class will be permitted to parade or drill at any company or regimental drill or parade, except by special permission from regimental headquarters. As members of the class acquire the requisite proficiency in drill and discipline, they will, upon the certificate of the adjutant to that effect, be assigned to their respective companies by orders from these headquarters.

The following resolution was passed by the Board of Officers at a meeting held on the 14th inst.:

Whereas, It has been the practice of courts-martial in this regiment to impose a fine of three dollars for all absences from battalion drills and parades, without reference to the number of absences, and without drawing a distinction between drills and parades; and

Whereas, It seems just and proper that those who frequently absent themselves should be subjected to a severer penalty than absentees from a single drill or parade; and

Whereas, At every public parade of the regiment the reputation of the regiment is at stake, and it is the duty of every member at all sacrifices to be at his post; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the fine for a single absence from drill should be three dollars; for frequent or successive absences from battalion drills, five dollars for each absence; and for absence from regimental parade, the full fine authorized by law.

The following-named men having been duly expelled from their respective companies for habitual neglect of duty and non-payment of dues and fines, the action of such companies has been approved and confirmed, and the members so expelled are dishonorably dismissed from the Twenty-second regiment, namely: Company A, Privates Henry T. Cassidy and Charles H. Allen; Company G, Privates Alvah Chapman, James D'Herilly, and George H. Eanis; Company E, Private John Brennan.

The regiment will assemble at the armory for battalion drill and inspection as follows: On Friday, April 28, instant, in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks (overcoats rolled); on Friday, May 5, in full-dress uniform; assembly on each occasion at 7:45 p. m. The field and staff will report to the regimental commander, and the non-commissioned staff, general guides, markers, and drum corps to the adjutant at 7:40 p. m. The colonel commanding announces that orders for a street parade of the regiment in full-dress uniform on or about May 17 will shortly be issued. Timely notice is thus given to the command in order that every member may make such arrangements as will enable him to participate in the parade, it being particularly desired that the regiment appear with full ranks.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.—Lieutenant C. J. Smith has been appointed adjutant of this regiment; Captain J. W. Scheu, assistant commissary, and assigned to duty in this regiment; and R. E. Williams assistant surgeon. Lieutenant Max

Ebler is relieved from duty as acting adjutant. Orderly Sergeant J. Grabowsky, Company I, is appointed commissary-sergeant, and Sergeant Brochardt, Company E, color-bearer.

THE TWENTY-SECOND'S 'RIGHT.'—The right wing of this command, comprising Companies D, A, H, and C, assembled, sixteen files front, on Tuesday evening last for drill. Colonel Porter was in command, Major Brown and Adjutant Harding likewise being in attendance. This being a public drill, a large number of spectators occupied the galleries, and apparently took no little interest in the movements of the battalion, although rather shy of the applause which the command frequently merited. By the way, we observe very few regiments at battalion drills ever receive applause, even when a movement is extraordinarily well performed. The Seventh, in fact, is about the only regiment whose executions ever elicit marked attention from spectators. Why is this? Is it because the Seventh has more devoted friends, or because its performance excites more attention from its general perfection? We suppose there is something in both these reasons; but, as at the drill of this wing, the men and officers deserve frequently the attention of spectators, and are naturally encouraged by getting the applause they merit. The evening was mainly occupied in quick and double-time executions, which were principally confined to marchings by fours, company and division, and a few simple movements by division, the main object of the drill being apparently to secure the proper cadence of step and time. To accomplish this, a metronome was established in one portion of the room, whose tones were made more audible by the aid of a drum and drummer. We must confess some sympathy for the party who "stood by the drum" for two hours incessantly, for the monotonous beating of that useful instrument of music is no small task. The drummer, however, performed well and loud, even at the risk of drowning with his "left, left" taps the commands of the officers. It was not always perceptible to us that the metronome assisted in any great measure the step of the men, for in several instances when it sounded "left," the right of the column was "right," giving the battalion an awkward and ununiform cadence. Still the marchings were generally well performed and the wheelings by company and division exceedingly well executed. The marching in line and double-time movements would be hard to excel, although, we fear, in the latter the colonel gave the men almost too much of a "good thing," many toward the close of the drill giving evidence of fatigue, and some of the men and one or two officers actually "dropping" out. Still the majority seemed to enjoy the exercise, and despite the dust, which (dis)gracefully rose in clouds to the galleries above, seemed to realize that in this, at least, the "Two-two" could not be beaten. This fact, perhaps, is not over-estimated, and of course should naturally follow with a regiment having the only well adapted drill room in the State. To fully realize the size of this room, one has only to calculate the space required to march and wheel a front of at least thirty-two men successfully. Yet it was performed at this drill with almost the same ease and exactness as wheelings by company. The movements generally were exceedingly fair; the wing, however, was defective in steadiness and in the manual of arms, which can and should be immediately improved. Colonel Porter understands himself and has the confidence of his command, but why does he continually place and turn himself to the left when giving his orders? His commands, however, were invariably executed correctly by the right, although our generally acute sense of hearing could only distinguish a few of these orders. Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Brown and Adjutant Harding were active assistants to the colonel, and the so-called "grammatical" sergeant-major was as active as could naturally be expected for a man of his build. We cannot say that we admire the extremely informal mode of dismissal at these drills; it saves time, perhaps, but is it authorized?

AN ACTIVE MILITIA.—We have received the semi-annual report of Adjutant-General Davidson of the State of Texas, showing that 89,478 men have been enrolled as a reserve militia, and 3,513 as a State Guard, the small number of 99 having paid an exemption fee of \$15 each. In this enrollment at least fifty counties have not reported, the sheriffs of these counties having neglected to enroll the persons subject to military duty, or failed to make the required report. The organized State Guard, formed last fall under the militia law, comprises ten regiments of infantry (none of which are full regiments, and only two, Sixth and Eighth, have nine companies each) and two batteries of artillery. The reserve militia, organized in the different counties, comprises twenty-three regiments of infantry, having from one to nine companies thus far formed and officered. In addition to these there are twelve companies organized under the frontier protection law, numbering at present fifty (officers and enlisted) men each. The original strength of these troops last winter was reduced one hundred men, which was rendered necessary, the report says, "by the action of the United States Government in refusing to furnish the companies any longer with rations and forage, the limited appropriation made by the Legislature not being sufficient to maintain the full force authorized." In one or two instances it has been necessary to require a few of the State Guard to perform service for the State, in guarding ammunition en route from Galveston to Houston, etc., etc., when payment for services rendered has been made as provided by the militia law. The frontier companies of Texas Rangers are stationed at remote points on the frontier of the State, in localities most liable to incursions from hostile bands of Indians, either from the Fort Sill reservation or from the Mexican side of the Rio

Grande. These companies have been occupied incessantly in scouting along the entire frontier of the State (except when diverted from their legitimate duties), aiding the United States forces in clearing the frontier from the numerous bands of Indians with which it is infested.

To illustrate the activity of this latter force, we quote from the report an account of an engagement by Company E, commanded by Captain H. J. Richards. The report is made to the Adjutant-General, and says:

Since my last report we have had hard and bloody work here. I will endeavor to make this as short as possible. At daybreak on the 5th of December I started on a scout with fourteen men and three citizens who had volunteered, to scout the country between the Marcos and the Rio Grande, in order to intercept that band of Indians who stole the horses a hundred miles from here, near Fort Inge. That same day I met messengers from Fort Duncan, who brought in the news that about three hundred Comanches and Kiowas, and about two hundred Kickapoos and Lipans, divided in four companies of fifty to one hundred warriors, all armed with rifles, Spencer rifles, and pistols, besides their customary arms, were sweeping this part in every direction. Before I left I had ordered my lieutenant to keep the force held in readiness to mount on half an hour's notice. This party had just come in from a fifteen days' scout to the Devil's River Mountains.

Twenty-five miles from the Rio Grande I met a messenger and some United States officers, who informed me that the scouting party of my company I had mentioned in my last report, under command of Dr. Woodbridge, our medical officer, who had volunteered, and Corporal Eckhart, consisting of fourteen men (one man having been left behind, his horse being lame), on an open prairie, twelve miles from the Rio Grande, had overtaken that band of Kiowas who had killed David Adams and two Mexicans near the Penedencia, had gallantly charged them, and had stood their ground against seventy well-armed savages, and had defeated them, killing eight warriors and wounding about fifteen. I ascertained at the same time that this band of Indians, after they were beaten, had retreated toward the Rio Grande, and that Dr. Woodbridge's party had buried one of my rangers, Lorenzo Biediger, who fell in the commencement of the battle, and were camping near the battle-ground to rest their worn-out horses. So I turned my command toward the lower Chaparoso creek; not finding the trail of the Indians there, I made for the Nueces.

During the night of the 8th of December my guide, whom I had sent toward the Eagle Pass road to meet a spy returning to my camp, informed me that another band of Indians had appeared near my post at Fort Inge, in overwhelming numbers; had attacked two of my Rangers at the Blanco, sixteen miles east of Fort Inge, and killed them. Their names are Walter Richards (my son) and Joseph Riff.

Another band, the Kickapoos, had been seen near Uvalde, riding in the direction of the Rio river. I broke up in the night, arrived before daybreak at the post, and found, to my satisfaction, that Lieutenant Wanz had started with the reserve force in hot pursuit of the murderers of my son and Joseph Riff. Before daybreak the same night that party returned with me had started in a northerly direction, to fall in the trail of the lieutenant, or eventually to intercept the savages on their way to the Canadian river or Indian reserve. With the last three men I had intended to start at daybreak, I went on a scout toward the Rio Grande, to assist Dr. Woodbridge's party, as I was informed that old Castro, the chief of the Lipans, had avowed at Piedras Negras that he would revenge his red brethren for the loss inflicted by Dr. Woodbridge's party upon their allies. But I met the doctor coming back into the post, who had no gloss but the man above mentioned, and carrying the shield of one of the Comanche chiefs killed in the action, as a trophy. The report as above stated is correct in substance. Dr. Woodbridge reports that he cannot praise enough the bravery and fighting qualities of my men. Without a moment's hesitation this little band had charged seventy well-armed savages (three of my men were absent on a reconnoitring scout when the fight commenced). The savages had formed two battle lines on a rising ground, and had soon outflanked my small band. The Indians fought like demons; and when an Indian tumbled from his horse dead or wounded, his place was instantly filled with warriors from out the second line.

Dr. Woodbridge, stunned by a blow upon his forehead by an Indian, fell off his horse; but several of my braves, though fighting themselves against overwhelming numbers, came to his rescue, and in a second the doctor had recovered himself so as to join in the work again. His horse was wounded and lost. The Indians meanwhile, seeing that they had to deal with a new sort of combatants, gave up the contest and fell back, as did my men. They rallied about three hundred yards from the battle-ground. I have to mention that, when the action was in progress, the three men who were on the reconnoitring tour, drawn by the heavy firing, joined in the attack on the left flank, killing a chief of the Indians. I hope that this lesson given to the savages by that heroic little band of Rangers will do some good; and I am pretty sure that I shall be able to report another success in a few days.

At the same time, referring to my last report, I would like to have some reinforcements; at any rate, to be authorized to fill up my company to the number as organized at first. My men and horses have not had any rest worth speaking of since their arrival here. The grass is getting worse every day; and, as the tribes protected by the Mexicans have a secure base of operation of two hundred and fifty miles long, watching my movements under the eyes of the United States garrison, having distinctly and formally notified me that they had determined to drive me from the place, and sweep the country to Bexar county, it is not reasonably to be expected that I can always successfully operate in every direction against half a thousand well-armed savages with thirty-eight privates, and I am not able to mention that I am not able to have strong scouts out in different directions at the same time. Though we will not count numbers if we fight, I may lose too many men without having the satisfaction to destroy the enemy. If it was not for this cursed international law I know very well what to do to clean out these bloody savages on the other side of the Rio Grande.

I remain, Colonel, yours very respectfully, H. J. RICHARDS, Captain commanding Company E, Texas Frontier Force.

The Adjutant-General in his report invites attention to the following:

The action of the General Government in revoking the authority granted by the commander of the Military Department of Texas for the issue of subsistence and quartermaster's supplies to the frontier troops caused serious temporary inconvenience, and materially interfered with the efficiency of the force, no preparation having been made for such an unexpected contingency. Orders were issued by the general commanding the Department of Texas for the immediate return of all camp and garrison equipage issued to the State, and instructions given that no further supplies of forage and rations should be furnished. Proposals were immediately invited for furnishing the necessary supplies by contract, pending the award of which purchases were made in open market at lowest obtainable rates. Each company is now furnished by contract with the authorized allowance of commissary and quartermaster's stores. In view of the refusal of the United States Government to supply these forces as at first promised, the expediency of the Executive of the State assuming sole control of the movements of the frontier troops is respectfully suggested. Representations have been made to this office that men of some of the companies have been engaged in hunting after and arresting deserters from the United States Army, and in carrying the mail, thus diverting them from their legitimate duty. It is thought that their efficiency can be materially advanced if the United States authorities are relieved entirely from the command as we subsistence of these troops, and the above recommendation is made with a view to that end.

COLONEL WM. H. CHESBROUGH.—The following from the *Washington Capital* is a handsome tribute to General Sharley's late chief of staff:

This gentleman has been appointed secretary of legation under General Schenck, and will shortly take his departure for London. The selection is an admirable one, as his duties, if we may dignify the business with such a term, are purely social. Colonel Chesbrough is a gentleman of rare cultivation and refinement, with a social experience among the best people of our country that will be of service to him and his chief in their new sphere.

Colonel Chesbrough won a wide renown as a gallant officer, and the love of those he came in contact with, during the late

war. He was transferred from the famous New York Seventh to the Regular Army, and assigned to the staff of General Schenck. He was in nearly all the great battles upon the Potomac, and has probably at the War Department a finer record made up by his commanding generals than any officer of like rank in the Army.

We recollect him vividly as our beau-ideal of a soldier. Handsome as it was possible or proper for a man to be, he had the gentleness of a woman added to the courage of a lion. Patient, kind, and jolly under adverse circumstances, he rode into a fight and moved under fire with the quiet self-possession of a veteran. Many stories were in circulation through the Army of the Potomac illustrating his gallant daring. We recollect on one occasion, at Port Republic, after the battle of Cross Keys, where Colonel Chesebrough distinguished himself as usual. Fremont's army was gathered upon the banks of the river, prevented from further pursuit of Stonewall Jackson by the burned bridge, and the general himself was puzzled on observing bodies of men on the further side, dressed in the blue uniform of our Army, and carrying the flag of the United States. In the presence of the general and his staff Colonel Chesebrough rode across the ford to the opposite bank, made an inspection of his own, and returning reported—that what we feared would be done in his own death—that the troops we had been speculating about were Confederates. There was no bravado whatever in this; it was only the careless disregard of his own safety in a soldierly man upon the performance of some hazardous duty. This is but one instance of the many we have heard told of our friend.

THE PARADE GROUND BILL.—We hear from Albany that the parade ground bill has passed both Houses. It will undoubtedly be signed by the Governor.

VARIOUS ITEMS.—Company K, Twenty-third Infantry, Captain Robert P. Lyon, give a company drill, a competitive drill by members for a gold medal, and a social hop, at the Brooklyn arsenal, on the 28th instant.....Company F, First Infantry, inaugurate festivities at the new regimental armory, 118 West Thirty-second street, on the 24th instant, by a callio social.....The Seventy-ninth, whose bill for reimbursement for uniforms, etc., used in the service, was reported as rejected some time since by the Legislature, is now announced as having passed both houses. The bill for \$1,600 for the Sixth Infantry has also passed. The bill introduced for \$33,000 for the Ninth will, we presume, have the same happy fate. These bills are introduced and passed under the cover of and in the interest of the National Guard, whereas these regiments see little or nothing of these amounts; but nevertheless for the little obtained and really not deserved nor due, the National Guard at large have to bear the odium of the fraudulent transactions. If these regiments obtain these amounts, why have not all the regiments which have served at any time in the field the same right of being reimbursed for moneys alleged to have been expended for uniforms, etc.? There will be no end of the bills if the Governor signs these documents.....Lieutenant Christopher Lutz has been elected captain, and First Sergeant Frederick Miller second lieutenant of Company G, Thirty-second regiment.....Company B, Twenty-eighth, gives its twenty-fourth ball at Baumgarten's Military Hall, Brooklyn, E. D., on the 24th instant.....Lieutenant Fred. Allen notifies us, with his compliments, that the Old Guard meet at their headquarters, 907 Broadway, on this (Saturday) evening, at 8 P. M. Query—What for?.....The resolution recently passed by the Legislature, giving brevet rank to those officers who had faithfully served their term, does not appear to be fully understood in the National Guard. These brevets are only given to those who after resigning return to the service and accept an inferior position to that before held. For instance, a colonel may resign and afterwards accept the command of a company. In that case he is entitled by brevet to his original rank of colonel, and so on in other positions. The occasions are rare, we must admit; still they have taken place, and we have in mind several in the First division alone.....The few Frenchmen in the Fifty-fifth Infantry are exceedingly anxious to secede, and the now erroneously designated "Garde Lafayette" seems likely to lose at least one of its companies. The French and Germans can no longer live harmoniously in this regiment, and the parade of a battalion of the regiment on the occasion of the recent Garman Peace Festival brought these differences to a head. Overtures have already been made to the Twelfth and other commands of the First division, none of which at the present writing have been accepted. In this matter the Twelfth at least "knows how it is itself," to quote a common and expressive term.....The General Orders from the Twenty-second Infantry, published elsewhere, contain a few new ideas which, to say the least, are practical.....Major Denny and Captain Bridgman, of General Ward's staff, are the efficient "drill inspectors" of the First Brigade. These officers during the season have attended the drills of the regiments of the brigade semi-officially, and reported the general progress of the regiments in drill at brigade headquarters.....The First brigade propose a spring field day at Prospect Park parade grounds. Of course it will rain; therefore we would suggest the expediency of procuring water-proof uniforms.....The bill appropriating \$150,000 for breech-loaders for the National Guard, has passed both Houses of the Legislature.....Drum Major Smith did not receive his recent gift alone from the Thirteenth corps, as erroneously stated in last week's issue; the watch was the gift of the Seventh corps.

OUT-OF-TOWN ITEMS.

TEXAS.—General James Davidson, having been appointed by his Excellency Governor Edmund J. Davis major-general of the Texas State Guards, assumed command of the same on the 14th, and announced his staff as follows: Major Andrew Cannon, assistant adjutant-general; Major Stanley Welch,

aide-de-camp; Major G. F. Weisberg, medical director; Major F. G. Franks, chief quartermaster; Major Henry Orsay, chief commissary of subsistence; Major John G. Boyle, judge-advocate. Regimental commanders were at the same time ordered to at once forward to headquarters muster rolls of their respective commands as far as organized. Steps will be immediately instituted to complete the regimental organizations, and as rapidly as companies are formed and rolls are received commissions will be issued.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

It has been decided to arm the English volunteer artillery with the 40-pounder breech-loading Armstrong gun, and to place it, as well as the militia artillery, under the command of officers of the Royal Artillery in the different districts.

The *North-German Gazette* has learned that several young Englishmen, students of the Polytechnic School in Zurich, have hastily left that town to avoid arrest, in consequence of their having been identified as active members of the mob that stormed the *Tonhalle* and attacked the Germans and Swiss who were present at the Peace Festival.

The French continue to sell captured German ships. In the preliminaries of peace no special mention was made of such vessels, because it was looked on as a matter of course that they were to be returned. If, however, says the *North-German Gazette*, the French persist in selling them, the German plenipotentiaries in Brussels will certainly demand compensation.

A WRITER in *Broad Arrow*, arguing in favor of the re-establishment of beards in the British service, sensibly urges that, "beards or no beards, however, the strange inconsistency at present existing of allowing soldiers to wear the beard in India, and during the voyage home, but depriving them of it the instant they return to the rigor of a winter in England or Canada, should surely be rectified."

The *Madras Athenæum* announces that nearly one thousand men belonging to five regiments serving in India, whose time of serving in that country has expired, and who are at liberty to elect to go home if they wish, have preferred to remain in India. The *Friend of India* believes that these men are mostly Benedictines, and considers this a very suggestive fact for army administrators.

The British naval officers are exercised at the slight put upon them by the Lord Chamberlain, who neglected to recognize the naval service in sending out his invitations to the royal wedding, although the army was well represented. A writer in the *Times* says: "From the constant neglect in these matters experienced by the navy, there has arisen a feeling that they are *mal vu* by their sovereign; whereas the truth is no one would be more keenly alive than the Queen to any slight put on her navy."

At the present time, in every regiment of cavalry and battalion of infantry throughout the British army, a regimental school exists. To each school are attached a duly qualified schoolmaster and schoolmistress, who are provided with paid assistants according to the number of pupils on the school-books. For the use of troops detached from their regiments or battalions "detachment schools" are organized and placed under the charge of paid assistants, as temporary substitutes for the regimental schools at headquarters.

SPEAKING of recruiting for the British army, the *London Morning Post* says: "We are still short of the number of men voted six months ago; the quality of the men obtained is not such as we should rest satisfied with. We have evidently reached the length of our tether in recruiting, and that length will not permit of a pick and choice of recruits, without which even the physical, much less the moral, standard of the army cannot be raised. This system is not satisfactory during a profound peace. What would it prove to be under the stress of war?"

FIFTY-FOUR thousand pounds have been raised in England for the relief of those lost in the *Captain*. The persons chargeable on the fund comprise the widows of fifty-four petty officers and sixty-six widows of the ship's company, 144 children of the latter class not placed out, 199 other relatives whose claims had been approved, fourteen widows of officers, and three mothers and twenty-eight children of officers. Mrs. Burgoyne, the widow of Captain Burgoyne, had declined to accept the proportion of the fund to which she would have been entitled, thus liberating about £925 for the relief of the dependent relatives of the men who perished.

FROM the table of "Army Libraries in India in 1869," we ascertain the following: "The number of volumes constituting a soldiers' library (Queen's troops) varies between 200 and 3,000. The books are the property of the Indian government, but many regiments supplemented the State library with one of their own. The first battalion First Foot, at Cannanore, has its private library of 2,500 volumes. The artillery regiment also possess supplemental libraries as large as that the government supplies. There are one, two, and three reading rooms to regiments, according as the regiment is full or short of men; but the generality of regiments have only one reading room. The number of subscribers to the reading room per regiment varies between 100 and 600."

THE *Voss-Gazette* gives the following as the number of the troops engaged on both sides in the battle of Königgrätz and the principal battles of the Franco-German war: Königgrätz, 240,000 Prussians, 230,000 Austrians and Saxons; Gravelotte, from 240,000 to 270,000 Germans, "at least" 210,000 French; Wörth, 150,000 Germans, 60,000 French; Spicheren, 45,000 French, 33,000 Prussians; Mars-la-Tour, until half-past four in the afternoon, 45,000 Prussians against at first 120,000, afterward 160,000 French; in the evening 100,000 Germans against 300,000 French; Sedan, 210,000 Germans,

150,000 French; Orleans (third battle), 100,000 to 110,000 Germans, 200,000 to 240,000 French; Le Mans, 80,000 to 100,000 Germans, 120,000 to 140,000 French; Belfort and Montbéliard, 32,000 to 36,000 Germans, "at most," against 100,000 to 110,000 French. The three greatest battles of the present century, so far as numbers go, are Leipzig (270,000 to 300,000 against 190,000), Gravelotte, and Königgrätz.

SIR Spencer Robinson, the late constructor of the British navy, referring to the assertion that the ironclad fleet of England must be useless, because the French ironclad fleet were unable to effect any striking achievement during the late war, says, in the first place, that the French fleet was well supplied with vessels of light draught. Independent of the floating batteries built in the Crimean war, there were available for service in shallow water in August, 1870, ten ironclads drawing from 8 ft. 6 in. to 10 ft. 6 in. water, one monitor drawing 11 ft., two ironclads drawing less than 18 ft., and eight drawing less than 20 ft. All but two or three of the smaller ships were in commission, and formed part of the various squadrons which our neighbors sent to sea. The result achieved was one which, if the case had been our own, he adds, "would have been considered of great value. No German man-of-war got out of port. No transport of German troops to any part of the French coast, supposing this arrangement to have been essential to the success of the German campaign, was possible. If it had been our misfortune to have been at war with Germany, such a fleet as France had despatched from her ports in August last would have rendered the invasion of this country by those formidable hosts impossible, and the assemblage of masses of shipping to take over an armed force would have given the fleet an opportunity of showing what blows can be struck when there is anything worth striking at." Sir Spencer Robinson goes on to criticize the statement that the ironclads now building are not of a satisfactory type, and that a committee had reported of some of these vessels that they would be in very great danger of rolling over and going down like the *Captain*. He does not hesitate to say that "if they have reported as described, the committee have registered their own incompetence, and could not substantiate such statements before any scientific naval architect in Europe or America. While we are holding our hands under the advice of irresponsible persons, ships like the *Hercules*, *Sultan*, and *Devastation* are advancing toward completion in the dockyards of foreign powers, and are so far endangering our hard-won national supremacy at sea."

AMERICAN vital statistics seem to confirm the conclusions arrived at by European statisticians—that there has been a general increase in the length of human life. The average rate of mortality in England and Wales was the first forty years of the eighteenth century, for 340 in 10,000 living; from 1821 to 1860, it was 207 in 10,000 living. From statistics collected by Dr. Edward Jervis in the *Atlantic Monthly Magazine*, the deaths in Boston, from 1728 to 1752, appear to have been 1 in 21.65 of the living; from 1846 to 1863, they were only 1 in 42.08—about half as numerous as in the previous century. From a comparison of ancient and modern longevity, it appears that in the middle of the nineteenth century the life of all classes in England and the United States was 50 per cent. longer than that of the best among the Romans at the beginning of the third century. Dr. Wellington, in his annual discourse before the Massachusetts Medical Society, further illustrates the increase in longevity by some valuable local statistics. He observes that many causes have combined to produce this cheering result; and among them may certainly be included an improved treatment of disease. This he supports by reference to hospital records. In the Massachusetts General Hospital, the proportion of deaths to admissions, from 1860 to 1870, was 8 per cent.; for the preceding forty years, it was 10.2 per cent. The percentage of the number "discharged well" on the "total admitted," from 1860 to 1870, was 56.6; for the preceding forty years, it was 46.5. The statistics of the New York Hospital in New York city, and of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, are of a similar character. The annual report of the State Board of Health for 1869 contains a table giving the mortality from consumption in Massachusetts during each of the sixteen years from 1853 to 1868, inclusive. From this table it appears that consumption in this State is diminishing in fatality. Comparing the first group of five years with the last group of five years, the annual gain in each 100,000 of the population is 54 lives; giving, as the actual saving of life in the last five years, 3,440 persons, or 688 in each year; and the improvement seems to be going on. In the practice of midwifery there has been signal improvement during the last two hundred years. It has been shown, from the mortality bills of London, that, for twenty years ending in 1680, 1 in every 44 delivered died; while, for twenty years ending in 1820, only 1 in every 107 died. Thus the number of parturient mothers lost during the last years of the seventeenth century was more than double the number lost during the first years of the nineteenth century. In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, from January 1, 1862, to December 31, 1868, there were 5,734 deliveries, with but 21 deaths, being 1 death in every 273 delivered. It is fair to infer that the medical statistics of London, in this matter, will not differ materially from those of other cities and towns in Europe and America.

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